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DAKOR TEMPLE ENTRANCE

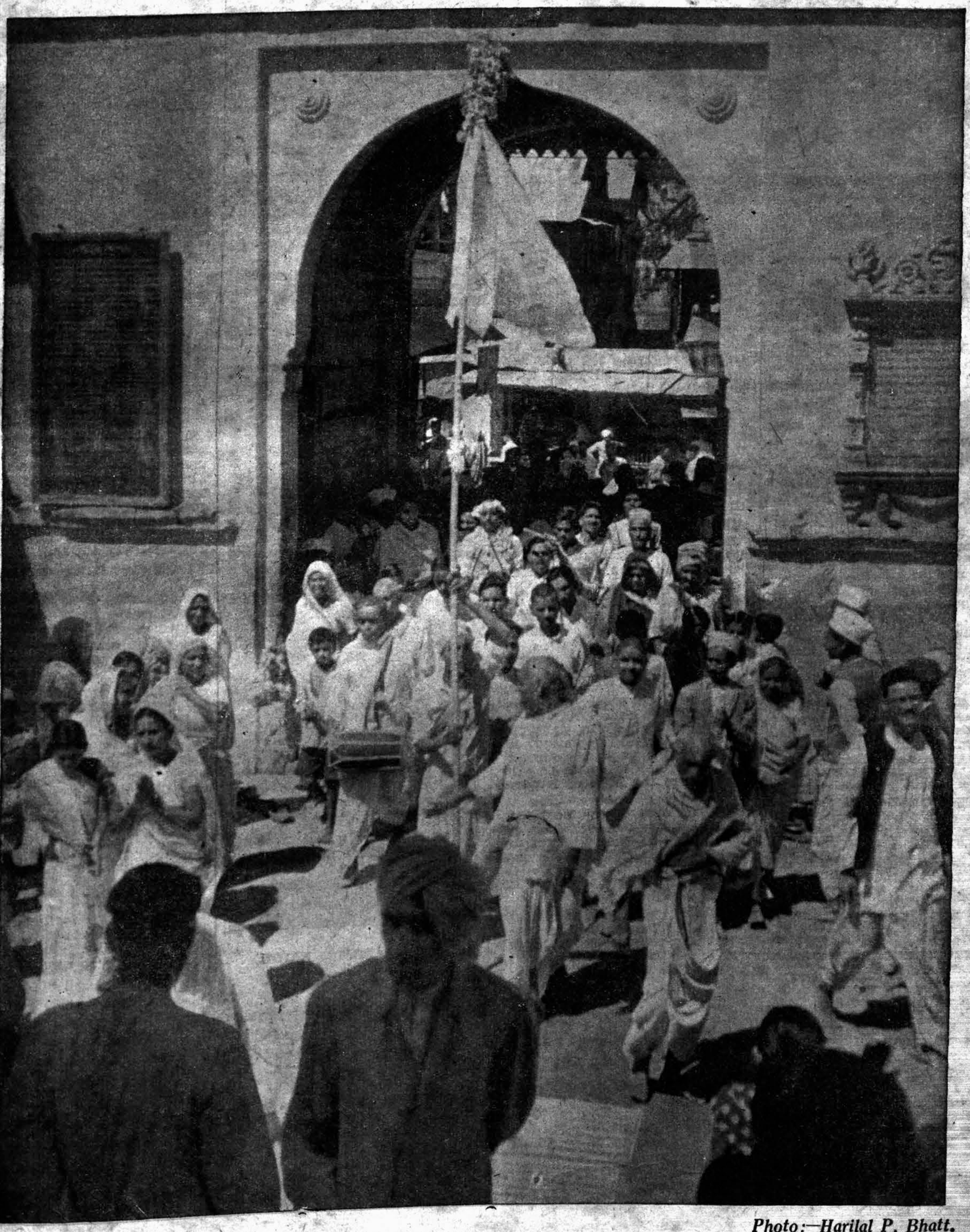
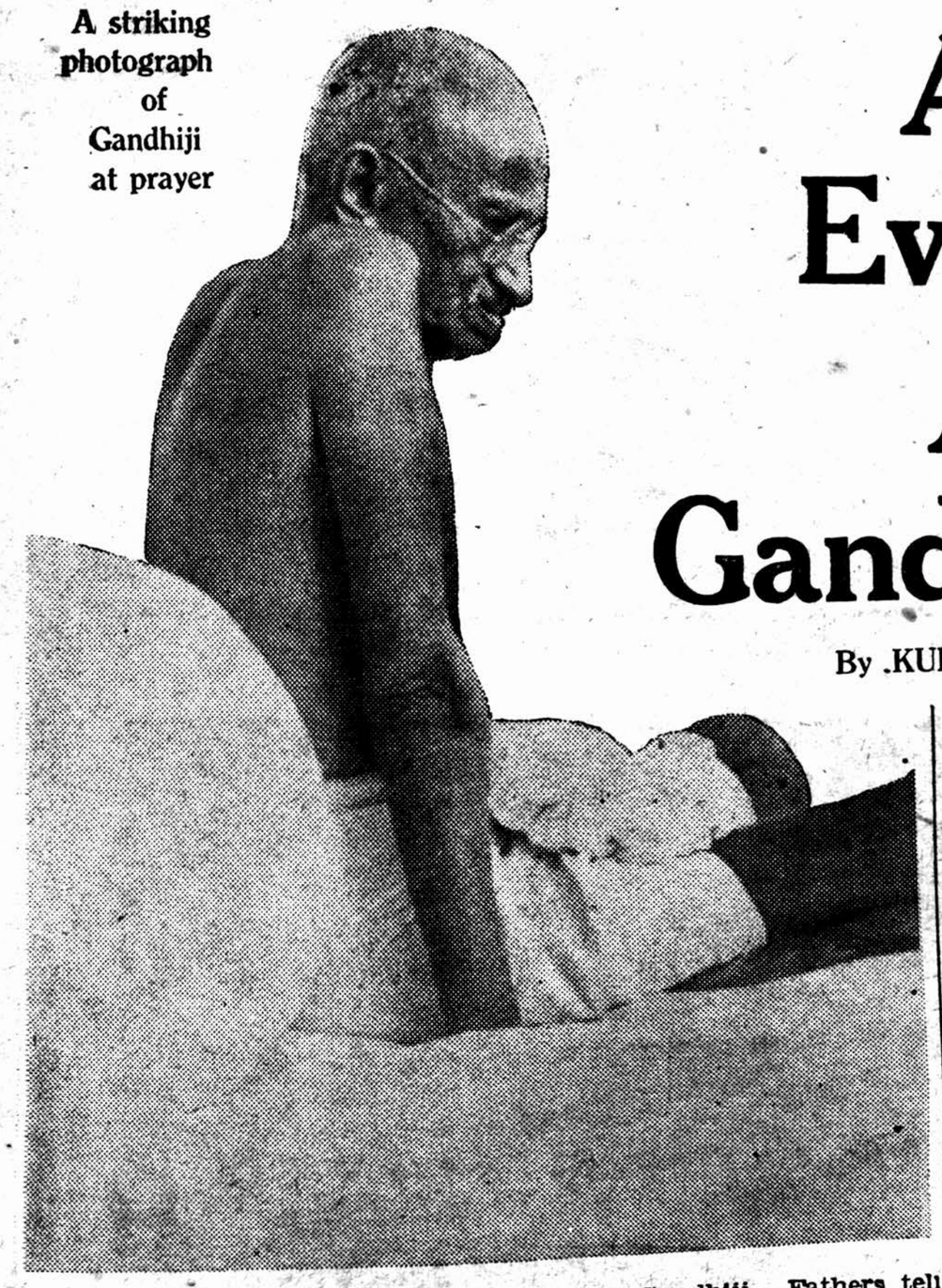


Photo:—Harilal P. Bhatt.

AGITATORS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

—See Page 3

A striking photograph of Gandhiji at prayer



An Evening At Gandhigram

By KUL BHUSHAN

Rich and poor, white and black, Gujerati and Maharashtrian, Madrasi and Punjabi, Manglorean and Bengali all crowd the Juhu beach day after day, week after week, to pay their homage to Gandhiji.

About sunset time the prayers start at Gandhigram. But the people begin to pour in much earlier to have a closer and better view of their beloved leader.

Yonder on the high platform is spread a white sheet and a white pillow rests on it. Not far off is the enclosure with the loud-speaker. From here 'bhajans' are sung and prayers recited which send a throbbing impulse through the gathering crowd of men, women and children; old men bent double with the weight of time on their shoulders, young men with power in their muscles to move the mightiest mountains, young girls with laughter on their lips, old women with wrinkled hearts in wrinkled bodies. They all pray with one single voice and the prayer goes up into the sky echoing the ardent wish of the people of India for a speedy recovery of their revered leader.

"Gandhiji Is Here"

At the appointed hour Gandhiji appears on the platform and a strange activity invades the people. "Gandhiji is here", says one. "Gandhiji is here", says another. Necks are strained to catch a glimpse of Gandhiji. Fathers tell their sons, mothers tell their daughters, husbands tell their wives, "Gandhiji is here."

Some foreign soldiers and civilians hear the word "Gandhi" and it seems to be familiar. So they stand on the fringe of the crowd and try their best to discern the grand old man of India who has been troubling the British Raj for such a long time.

Through songs and through prayers the people stand reverently bowing their heads to the Almighty in heaven. As one looks at the crowd swaying with 'Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram' and at Gandhiji with his eyes closed in prayer one has a profound feeling that he is more than a political leader. The Gita is recited, verses from the Koran are read and psalms from the Bible sung. And the people are filled with devotion and look up to Gandhiji with hope in their eyes —the eyes of the oppressed, living under the yoke of imperialism, the people to whom Gandhiji has given the hope of freedom!

The prayers are over—over too soon. The eyes of the people are riveted on the frail old body sitting snugly on the platform and an involuntary cry goes up from their throats, thousands of throats in unison shout—"Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai."

Gandhiji gets up and retraces his steps towards his shack profoundly moved by the devotion of his countrymen. In his heart he knows that the people of India in the past 21 months have gone through soul-shattering experiences. They have been imprisoned. They have been flogged. They have been hanged. They have died of hunger.

Some of them have lost their sons, some their daughters, some their husbands, some their wives. And some have lost their youth in the crowded, disease-ridden prison houses.

Gandhiji knows this all too well. But he is calm—at least outwardly he is a picture of serenity itself.

Exhilaration

Slowly the crowds on the sands disperse. The young giggling couples flit away across the moonlit beach. The old men walk with stiffened joints towards the bus-stop. The favoured few drive away in their cars. The milk-bhaiyas get on their way on foot singing and cheering loudly among themselves.

A long curving serpent-like queue runs from bus-stop to the mud field near the aerodrome. Those who cannot walk wait patiently sitting or standing in the queues. But the young are restless for movement is their life. So they start on foot for the Vile Parle railway station.

Darkness is all around. The road is rough and full of pits and mounds. But the youthful feet tread along, heavy shoes clatter on the stones and young feet patter along the path.

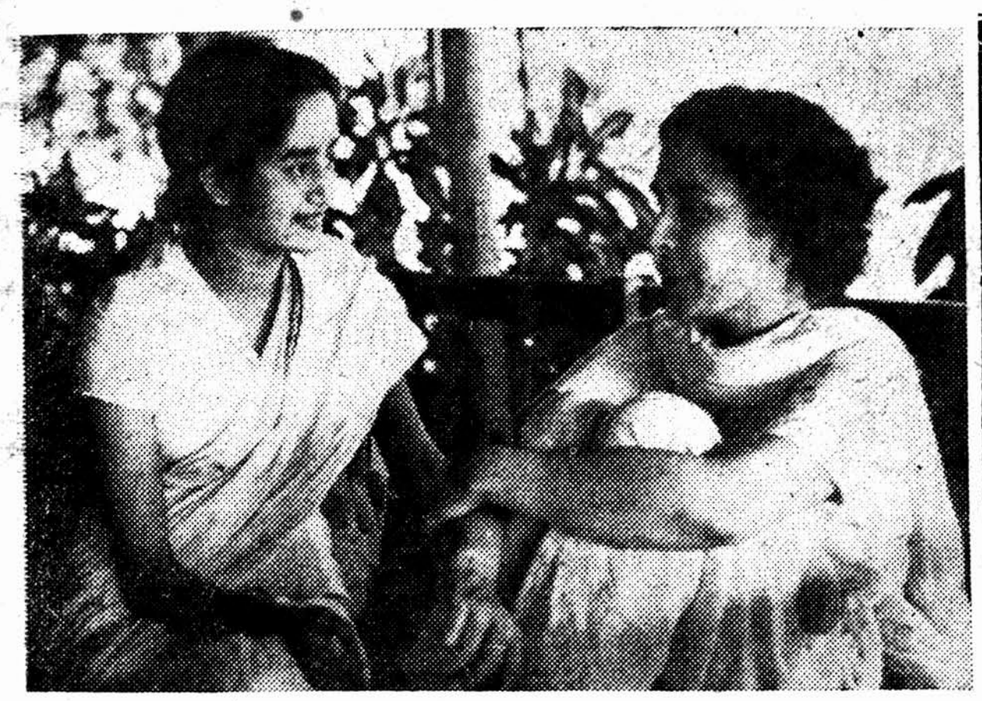
From somewhere in the darkness starts a song—a song of India's liberty, a song of India's freedom, a spirited call to the down-trodden to rise again from their slumbers.

The pedestrians walk with their hearts full of the living picture of serenity they have just now seen. Their minds are full of a new exhilaration. Their feet are youthfully moving along the dusty road.

They board the trains, sweating with the heat of the windless night. But they are happy—all of them. They are happy to have their leader back in their midst. They are happy to find him progressing from his illness. Above all, they are happy to have been lucky enough to catch a glimpse of him.

MIRABEN
British Admiral's daughter....Indian Mahatma's adopted daughter.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU
"Keep out! keep out!!"



SUSHILA NAIR (Right), the doctor who looks after the Mahatma, talking to a friend.

THE GUEST AND THE HOSTESS
Gandhiji and Mrs. Shantidas Morarji, photographed at prayer-time.
Photos: UDIT GOPAL.

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Agitators Of The World, Unite

By IKONOBLAST
(In "Glasgow Forward")

I am strongly of the opinion that a new union should be established to look after the interests of agitators.

I have come to this conclusion after reading the revelations in the 'Daily Mail" and the "Daily Express" about conditions at the General Headquarters of the Revolutionary Communist Party, the British Branch of the Fourth International.

That the national organiser of this important body with world-wide ramifications should be paid only £2 10s. a week is nothing short of scandalous.

And not only is he a national organiser, but he appears to be the assistant editor of a newsper, and its chief reporter as well.

Does the Revolutionary Communist Party of Great Britain know that it is employing sweated labour, and does the Headquarters of the Fourth International —wherever that may be—know about this?

This is all the more remarkable when it is alleged that the national organiser is in sympathy with miners and approves of their strike against the Porter Award.

Under this award, I understand the the miners' minimum is at least £5, and here is the organisation that is indignant about this paying its leaders £2 10s.

I suggest that Lord Porter should be immediately called in to fix a minimum wage for agitators.

One of the things that this agitator is angry about is that under the Porter Award the miners are going to be deprived of their cheap household coal.

How much coal can this national organiser afford to buy with his £2 10s. a week?

When my Agitators' Union is formed I intended asking Mr. Robert Foot, the newly-appointed chief of the Mining Association (the Coalowners' Union), to be its president. His salary is reported to be £12,000 a year (£250 a week), and the aim of the Agitators' Union shall be to bring the minimum wage of all agitators up to this level.

Only when agitators get a decent minimum wage like this will they deserve from the nation, the press, and His Majesty's Government.

Have you ever heard of Scotland Yard detectives raiding the head office of the Mining Association, taking away bundles of its papers, and searching the typists?

No, sirs. Such things are not done in a free country like Britain when the agitators are paid by organisations that give their national organisers a living wage.

It is quite clear that the new chief of the Mining Association is going to be employed to agitate for a minimum standard of life for coalowners and to oppose nationalisation of the mines.

If the man who is to agitate against the nationalisation of mines is to get £250 a week, why should the man who is agitating in favour of the nationalisation of the mines be content with £2 10s.?

And this is allowed to go on when the House of Commons has been getting all hot and bothered about equal pay!

When the Revolutionary Communist Party affiliated to the Fourth International starts paying its national organisers at the rate the Mining Association pays theirs, I am prepared to argue that the Government will not raid its offices nor interfere in any way.

It is only badly-paid agitators that are not treated with respect and deference and threatened with jail.

That especially applies to their treatment from the press.

No photographs of the Headquarters of the Mining Association have appeared in the "Daily Mail" or the "Daily Express' and no reporters have gone to interview Mr. Foot and to ask him where the money to pay his £250 a week comes from. And nobody has asked him whether he does the plumbing for the head office, as well as the publicity work and the agitating.

If the reporters do go there, however I am prepared to bet £12,000 to £2 10s. that they will not find a photograph of the arch-agitator Trotsky above the mantelpiece, but that they find there instead the photograph of Britain's most famous agitator, Mr. Winston Churchill.

Since the sensational story appeared in the "Daily Mail" I have been spending sleepless nights wondering where all this money is coming from. In the last big

miners' strike we all know where the money came from—Russia.

But it cannot be Bolshevik Gold this time. Stalin does not finance Trotskyites: he shoots them.

If the "Daily Mail" can be believed, the police searched everywhere and even turned the trousers of the lady in charge inside out without discovering a rouble or a kopek.

What foreign power has been paying Jock Haston, the sinister conspirator at the head of this gigantic underground movement, and the lady with the red corduroy trousers, the miserable salary of £2 10s. a week?

Jock Haston explained to the "Daily Mail" that "Hitler drops me the money packets, when he raids London".

This was just trying to put the "Daily Mail" sleuth off the scent. Surely Hitler would pay more than £2 10s. a week to sabotage the Second Front!

Can it be Japan? Or, perhaps, it was Dublin: Ah!

The "Daily Mail" should follow up that clue and suggest that another note should be sent to De Valera.

The most sinister feature of the discovery was the fact that the woman was wearing a red jumper and red trousers.

In itself there were prima facie evidence of the Red Bacillus of the Red Plague whose germs the 'Daily Mail" used to tell us came from Moscow.

Even the police might have been forgiven if they had thought of Russia, for they do not seem to have had a search like this since the Arcos Raid.

The "Daily Mail" reporter disclosed that the Revolutionary Communists "make their war cry after Trotsky, "Workers of the World, Unite.'

But why after Trotsky. This was before Trotsky, and was written by Karl Marx in London before Trotsky was born.

This will be taken by the Russian Ambassador as an insult to the Soviet Union and Stalin may have to send a protest to Churchill about it. For this slogan is printed in several languages, at the head of "Pravda" and "Izvestia" and is thoroughly respectable in Russia.

What does the "Daily Mail" mean by insulting our gallant allies in this way?

It is true the Scarlet Woman fits in entirely with the Red Peril (those red trousers, my dear Watson, are of enormous importance), and my own view is that she was wearing them because a magistrate has recently announced that a woman in trousers is an insult to a British Court, and that if she appears in trousers (especially in red trousers) the Court will not be able to try her, and she will be acquitted.

But the real question is: Who paid for them, and this is what has given the "Daily Mail" a headache.

Well, that's what I would like to know too. Who is behind this organisation that is paying its national organiser only £2 10s. a week to destroy the morale of the British?

We need a union immediately to protect the agitators' interests.

Will all agitators who are burning with indignation on this question write to me so that a protest meeting can be held immediately and a strong union established. All agitators will be welcomed.

Mr. Bevin, Sir Walter Citrine, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Churchill can all join. Agitators of the World. Unite! You have nothing to lose but your brains! You have £12,000 a year to gain. God Save the King!

Ikonoblast's protest against under-paid political agitators will evoke general approval in India where professional firebrands are paid not even the £2 10s. that the Revolutionary Communist Party of Great Britain (Fourth International) pays to its whole-time workers.

Gandhiji Foresaw Bengal Famine

What He Told Horace Alexander In February, 1943

LONDON.

The only white man other than Government officials who has interviewed Mr. Gandhi since his internment is now in England. He is Mr. Horace Alexander, warden of Woodbrooke, Quaker educational settlement attached to Birmingham University. He was in India as head of the Friends' Ambulance Unit there. In an exclusive interview with this writer, Mr. Alexander revealed some hitherto unreported information regarding Mr. Gandhi's position and the situation within India.

Mr. Gandhi was fasting when the Quaker leader called on him in his prison quarters at the Aga Khan's palace in February, 1943. It was a fast from which the Mahatma's doctors thought he might never recover, but Gandhi knew he was fasting only to the limit of his capacity.

"People will call this fast a fraud", he said to Mr. Alexander, with one of his famous disarming smiles, "and it is a fraud. I am taking a little fruit juice in my water!" Then more seriously, he continued: "The Government make me the very source and origin of all the violence that has occurred in India. That is unbearable."

Mr. Alexander suggested to the Mahatma that he should ask for a meeting with the Viceroy or one of his representatives in order to discuss these charges. Mr Gandhi did not consider this adequate; he wanted the whole of the Government's charges against himself and the Congress movement brought before a judicial tribunal.

"There is another burden that weighs upon my mind," Mr. Gandhi confessed. "And that is the economic plight of the country. There will soon be a famine. If I were set free I would do what I could to remove its causes."

While he was staying at Poona, Mr. Alexander met Mr. Rajagopalachariar, who was trying to negotiate an end to the Indian political deadlock. The Viceroy had refused permission for the meeting between Mr. Gandhi and the Muslim League President, Jinnah, which Rajagopalachariar had hoped to arrange. But the Mahatma said to him: "Any arrangement you make with Jinnah, Rajaji, I will back."

Nothing, of course, came of these negotiations. The political deadlock in India remained and still remains. Mr. Alexander himself had to move from Poona to Bengal, where the economic crisis was gathering before the storm. The Provincial Government at Calcutta, the Central Government at New Delhi, and the India Office in London were all either too ignorant or too incompetent to see that starvation was coming. Gandhi had seen it. And at least his warning to Mr. Alexander bore fruit. The relief work undertaken in Bengal by the Friends' Ambulance Unit was one of the more creditable features of that unhappy and unnecessary famine.

—WORLDOVER PRESS.

GUILTY WOMEN

Brutal And Sadistic Agents Of Nazis

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The United Nations are compiling lists of "war criminals" whom it is intended to try as soon as they can be arrested and brought before a court having the necessary authority. Among them will be a number of women. These women are not those who have hit the headlines as the wives of Nazi Ministers and officials, but others less known who have done insidious work as propagandists and even torturers.

The Nazis allowed no women to take a real place in politics, and to this many will owe the fact that they will not appear before the Allied tribunals. There has not been even a single woman in the "dummy Reichstag" of Hitler. The function of the wives of Nazi leaders has been limited to opening exhibitions. No doubt they have intrigued, but it has been amongst themselves. They have not committed crimes, because they have not had any power.

Gestapo Girls

But there are hundreds of women employed by the Gestapo who have committed crimes and even atrocities. Where these have been against their own countrywomen, they will, no doubt, be dealt with by the Germans themselves. Where they have been against "slave workers", they have been placed "on the list." They may not survive to be tried. Only recently the Polish underground movement sentenced to death Senior Wardress Mandl of the Oswiecim concentration camp. "One of the most brutal and sadistic women it is possible to imagine," according to the indictment. Mandl starved women and girls to death, devised fiendish punishments and even beat women herself with a stick until they collapsed. Another part of her work was selecting women victims for the gas chambers. The Polish underground has shown its ability to carry out the death sentences it has passed.

It is Polish and Russian women who have suffered most from the "guilty women" of Germany. Thousands have been sent into Germany as domestic slaves and many have been ill-treated. To illustrate the fate that is likely to befall these women brutes, it is only necessary to tell a story being whispered by the Germans themselves. A Ukrainian girl was brought as a "slave" for the house of a prominent Nazi. She was ill-treated, but when the Russians began advancing, her mistress started to treat her better.

At last on a black day for the German army, the mistress took her side and said: "We have treated you well, haven't we? I hope you will not forget this if we should be defeated and the Russians enter Berlin." "No. I shan't forget," replied the girl, "I will ask them to kill you quickly instead of torturing you first."

Grim Record

The Russians have positive evidence in the shape of letters about the ill-treatment of these Russian slaves by their mistresses. The letters come not from the girls but from the dead bodies of their mistresses' husbands—letters speaking in callous and brutal terms of the "treatment" it has been "necessary" to give the lazy servants. One woman even wrote that the stupid Russian girl had died after a beating and would her husband please arrange for another to be sent back from the East as soon as possible? Her husband was killed shortly after receiving the letter.

In a different category are the women working for the Axis who were born citizens of one of the United Nations and have turned traitor. The United States has already indicted two of them for treason. Their trial will follow as soon as they can be apprehended. They are Constance Drexel and Jane Anderson. Their treason has consisted of numerous broadcasts designed to "persuade American citizens to decline to support the country in the conduct of the war."

Constance Drexel is forty-eight years old, a native of Darmstadt in Germany, a naturalized citizen of the U.S. where she worked as a reporter in Boston and other cities. Jane Anderson is a fifty-year-old American, christened "Lady Haw Haw" for her broadcasts. She was born in Atlanta and during the Great War worked in London. She is a big, handsome woman who attained no particular fame until she was imprisoned during the Spanish civil war as a spy for Franco. Whether the charge was justified or not is unknown, but the powerful U.S. government exerted pressure and secured her release after she had spent six weeks in prison in Madrid.

She had married the Marques Alvarez de Cienfuegos, and attained a certain notoriety for her flamboyant oratory as "the woman's greatest woman orator in the fight against Communism"—perhaps she visualised herself as the counterpart to the revolutionary La Passionata.

After her release she returned to the U.S., caused some dislike by her wild stories of Communist "atrocities" and then disappeared. She was next heard of—or rather heard—from Berlin, showing her gratitude to the government which had saved her from her folly and the firing squad by the most violent vituperation against her native land. This was couched in language that made William Joyce seem mild. In April 1942 the broadcasts suddenly stopped. Whatever the reason they have not prevented the U.S. Attorney General formulating his charges of treason.

Voice From Saigon

Not yet indicted is Evelyn Guilly, the woman who shortly after the Japanese entered the war began broadcasting under their wing from Saigon. Chiefly she was concerned in spreading defeatism in Australia where her father is a farmer. Some mystery seems to surround the exact identity of this woman whom the Japanese claimed went through the blitz in London in 1940. She is 38 years old and after schooling in London went to France where she married. Her husband divorced her and she returned to live in England. Whether she is of British or French nationality seems uncertain.

America is anxious to discover the identity of another woman who broadcasts for Japan. She is known as the "Tokyo Rose" and is believed to be a Japanese girl born and educated in the U.S. She is the highlight of a sentimental programme designed to undermine the morale of U.S. troops fighting in the East, a great deal of "sex-appeal" being followed by a dose of political propaganda.

These are some of the women who may be found "Guilty" after the war—women who have turned on the countries that gave them birth and shelter. In the occupied countries there will, no doubt, be many hundreds of minor women criminals who have collaborated with the enemy and directly or indirectly sent their countrymen to death.

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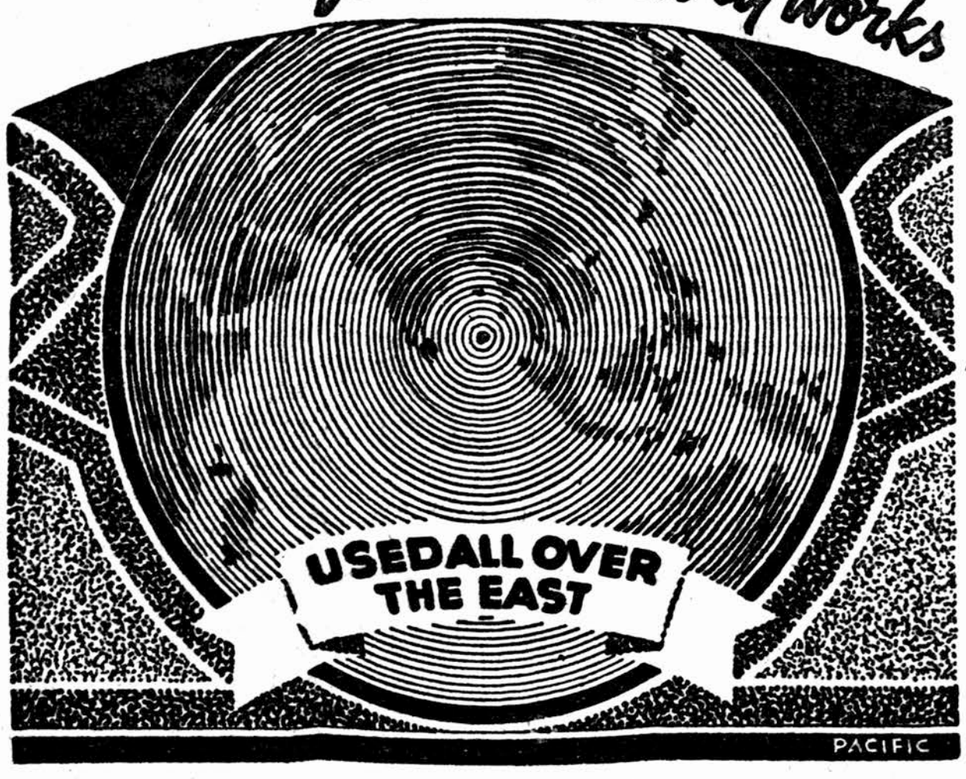

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Rommel's Plan To Split Allied Forces Foiled

BALANCE-SHEET OF 100-HOUR-FIGHTING

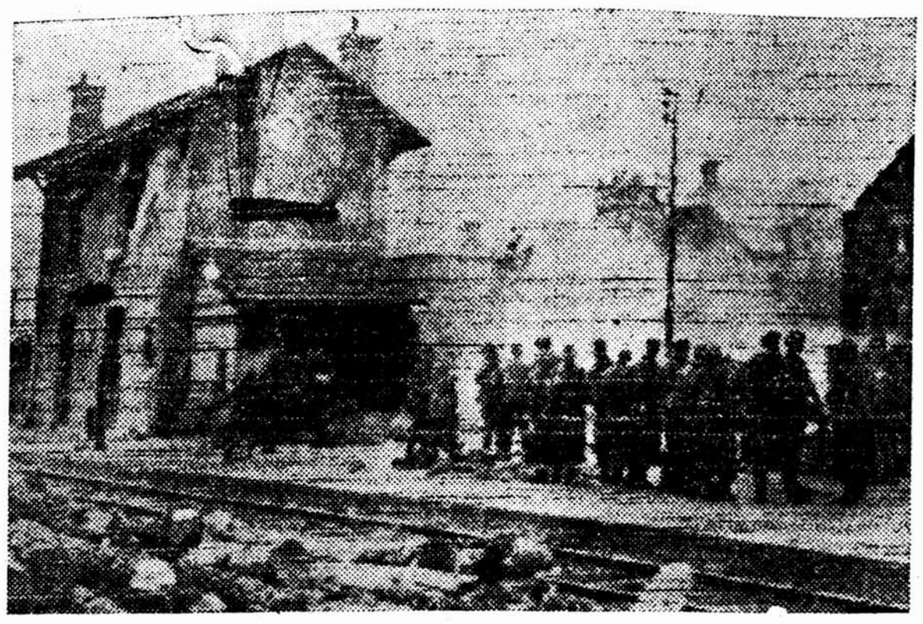
American Troops Capture Isigny: Panzer Divisions Mobilise For Battle Of Caen

LONDON, June 10.

The German news agency said to-day that United States troops in the Carentan area have gone over to a large-scale attack.

SHEAF: Today's 'communique' from General Eisenhower's Headquarters said, "American troops have captured Isigny. Despite unfavourable weather conditions, disembarkation of further men and material was uninterrupted. Withstanding heavy enemy attacks delivered yesterday morning by infantry and armour, British and Canadian troops stood firm in the Caen area.

Our forces have made contact with strong enemy forces near Conde Sur Seules. There is continuous fighting in other sectors.



German prisoners at a railway station in France awaiting transport. —U. S. O. W. I. Radio Photo.

Rommel's First Plan Negatived

(Reuter's Special Military Correspondent)

The invasion is 100 hours old. The fighting has fluctuated. The Allies have had some supply difficulties in view of the weather but all German attempts to nullify General Eisenhower's bold strokes have been held and this picture can now be given of the front. Rommel's first plan has been negatived. It was to split the Allied forces, his main thrust being between Bayeux and Caen where the Allied hold on the main road linking to the two towns presents him with a considerable problem. This move has failed although fighting is probably severe fighting may be expected in this area for sometime until a decision is forced one day or another.

The importance Rommel attaches to this road is measured in his decision to throw in three panzer divisions around the Caen area. Caen itself is still heavily defended and there is no doubt that the final decision will be bitterly contested.

Battle For Caen

It is learnt to-day that all enemy tactical reserves are now committed in the assault area. Three enemy panzer divisions are operating around Caen, where the majority of the enemy armour is concentrated. The Allies now hold a a solid front from the Caen area through Bayeux to Isigny.

All counter-attacks from Caen to split the Allied forces and regain a hold of the Bayeux-Caen Road have failed. The enemy is and must be expected to fight extremely hard for Caen.

It is officially confirmed at SHAEF that General Marshall, Admiral King and General Arnold are here for conferences. Photographs show that a direct hit by a 12,000 pound bomb has caved in the roof of the Saumur Railway Tunnel. Elements of all countries under German domination are identified among the German forces in the assault area.

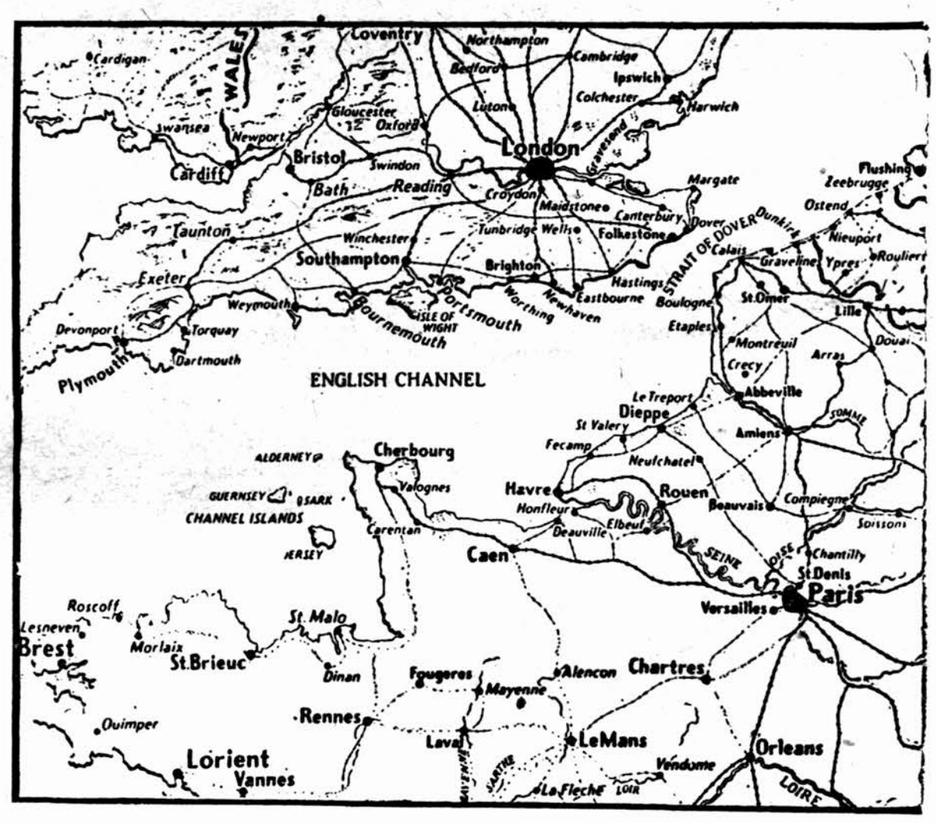
Combating U-Boat Menace

Reuter's Special Correspondent at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (Saturday): The Allied sea and airforces are co-operating in a combined offensive against U-boats threatening to attack communication lines to the beachhead, it is learned at SHAEF to-day. British and United States Naval planes, coastal command aircraft and naval surface forces are combing a wide area for submarines and also for E-boats and other German naval units.

One good illustration of how naval and air co-operation works was however announced to-day. Naval surface forces yesterday drove a German destroyer ashore off Batz in Brest peninsula. Coastal aircraft came on the scene and finished the job, leaving the destroyer a smouldering hulk. From another destroyer sunk the night before last in an engagement south-west of Ushant Majesty's Ship Ashanti picked up 140 German survivors.

So far, there has been no sign of the Germans bringing up seaborne reinforcements. Bad weather restricted Allied air operations both yesterday and last night, but after dark, a strong force of Lancasters and Halifaxes went out to attack four airfields in Northern France. The one at Flers is only 35 miles from the battle area, and is the nearest the Germans have to the front. There was some indication that German aircraft were coming in to operate at Flers and Allied heavy bombers had "a good crack at it."

The object of the attacks at Flers, Rennes Laval and Le Mans was to "cratter" the airfields with high explosive bombs and prevent the aircraft already there from taking off and deprive the German, of their most convenient bases for the aircraft intervening in the battle.



Photographs taken after the twelve thousand pounder raid on the tunnel at Saumur rail centre on the banks of the Loire show one direct hit causing a hole over 100 feet wide on the roof of the southern entrance to the tunnel. It caved in and completely blocked the line. There were also craters in the mouth of tunnel which is 200 yards East South-east of the centre of the town.

Allied Manoeuvre To Lure German Armour

Reuter's Special Correspondent on the way to Caen (Thursday): A bold trap had been laid for the Germans who are challenging our advance to Caen. Our troops had retreated with the specific object of leaving a gap to lure the German armour. The initial stages of the trap appear to have brought us success. I have just been to Divisional Headquarters, and as I was leaving the signal came "It is reported that German armour passing through the gap has been destroyed" A Brigadier exclaimed "Good they have fallen for it. Fine show. Get more details."

Nazi Order On French Banks

LONDON, June 10: The Germans have ordered all French banks in the Atlantic coast district to evacuate their funds to the interior, according to a report reaching French circles in London to-day.

Radio sets have been confiscated in this district as they were in Normandy in April.

Cinema owners in Paris districts have been informed that their theatres will be used to intern all able-bodied men. Women will be allowed in the streets only at certain hours.—Reuter

Jap Soldier Captured On Second Front

LONDON.—Thirteen hundred German prisoners from France arrived at a British port in one batch yesterday. They included Russians, Poles and Czechs who had been forced to fight for the Germans and one Japanese soldier"—Reuter.

BERLIN BLITZED

LONDON June 10: More than 34,000 pound blockbusters were dropped on Berlin in a three-minute lightning attack just before 01-30 this morning states the Air Ministry News Service —Reuter.

LATEST FROM SECOND FRONT

SHAEF, June 10: Treviers has been captured by the Americans.

Progress continues. There is heavy fighting along the whole front.

Allied planes are now operating from French soil. Big battles are raging now around Carentan and Caen. American troops are operating west of the Cherbourg-Carentan Raliway at several points.

The German have flooded land between Carantan and Isigny and Trevieres, making a linkup difficult.

It is disclosed at SHAEF that secret parties landed on Normandy beaches months earlier to find out the secrets of Terrain.

General Sir Barnard Montgomery, Commander of the British and Empire Armies invading France has set up his headquarters in France, it was disclosed late to-night.—Reuter.

HITLER'S SECRET DEFENCES RIPPED

From Reuter's special correspondent with the American forces in Normandy, June 10—: Hitler's supposedly invincible west wall is a sad spectacle of broken guns and pillboxes and ripped "secret" defences. —Reuter.

Berlin Communique On Fighting On All Fronts

BERLIN, June 10: To-day's German 'communique' said that the fighting in Normandy was increasing in intensity with both sides bringing up fresh reinforcements.

"In the Caen-Bayeux area heavy tanks battles are continuing. The enemy succeeded after fierce fighting in pushing back our security lines behind which our reserves are being deployed.

On Cherbourg Peninsula, fierce fighting is going on", it said.

Reporting on the fighting in Italy, the 'communique said, in the sector west of the Tiber, the Allies attacked the German rearguard and after fierce fighting penetrated into Viterbo. East of the Tiber, the Allies followed the German "disengagement movement" in the Sabine mountains.

Only local battles occurred north of Jassy and in the Carpathian foothills on the Eastern Front.—Reuter.

DR. ROY EXAMINES GANDHIJI TWICE

"Anaemic Condition Persists": N. R. Sarkar And Govindram Saksaria See Mahatma

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gandhiji was examined twice by Dr. B. C. Roy to-day.

At night, approached by Press representatives Dr. Roy said, "I find Gandhiji better than when I saw him at the Aga Khan's Palace, Poona before his release. His anaemic condition persists".

In the morning a board of doctors, consisting of Dr. Roy, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Dr. K. T. Gajjar and Dr. Sushila Nayar examined him.

Dr. Roy will examine Gandhiji again to-morrow morning.

Mr. N. R. Sarker, ex-member of the Viceroy's Executive Council saw Gandhiji to-day. The talk, according to Mr. Sarker was of a general nature

Mr. Sarker and Dr. Roy came together to 'Gandhi Gram' just at the prayer time. Gandhiji saw them after the prayer was over.

Among others who saw Gandhiji this evening were Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Mr. Govindram Sakseria.

Dr. Roy will leave for Calcutta by the Nagpur Mail to-morrow evening.

A medical bulletin may be expected to-morrow.

FOUR GERMAN TRAWLERS SUNK

LONDON, June 10: An Admiralty 'communique' reported to-day that early this morning, light coastal forces of the Royal Navy engaged four heavily armed German trawlers southwest of Imuiden off the coast of Holland sinking three and damaging the other. Later, three other armed trawlers were engaged, one being sunk by torpedo One British motor torpedo boat was sunk during the latter engagement but there were only two casualties —Reuter.

"DOME OF FIRE"

STOCKHOLM, June 10: The Berlin correspondent of the Scandinavian Telegram Bureau reports "the English fleet has laid a dome of fire over northern and eastern parts of the Cherbourg peninsula preventing all German troop movement along the coast."—Reuter.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE ON MARELIAN FRONT

LONDON, June 10: To-day's Finnish 'communique' reported that the Russians yesterday began a general offensive on the Marelian front.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

GERMAN GENERAL TAKEN PRISONER

SHAEF, June 10: A German General and his staff were among the prisoners taken in Normandy yesterday, cables the combined press reported today (Saturday).

1,500 INDIANS ON SECOND FRONT

LONDON, June 10: Over 1,500 Indian seamen volunteered to serve in American ships engaged in the landings in the Normandy and have taken part in the invasion operations. —Reuter.

SECOND FRONT: FIRST PHASE OVER

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

June 9.

It has been a momentous, a magnificent week in the history of war. It saw, in a sense, its climax. All the weeks of the last four years have been leading to this one, the week that ends on June 11, 1944.

What a slow, almost a tortuous progress it has been. During the first year from the miraculous evacuation of Dunkirk to Hitler's invasion of Russia, the return voyage to Europe seemed a wishful thought, an idle boast, a fantastic ambition. It was Hitler's turn to invade Britain and to dictate armistice terms from Buckingham Palace. Britain was the beleaguered fortress then. Try as he might, the mighty Fuehrer could not cross the moat that surrounded it.

Even in that dark year, however, when Britain stood alone and ill-armed, there was always the consciousness that the war would never end without the liberation of Europe. They did not talk of the invasion of the continent at a time when Britain itself was in hourly danger of being invaded. They just hoped for its liberation prayed for it, somehow, somewhen.

Hitler owned defeat and in his frustrated fury turned upon Russia. Britishers heaved a big sigh of relief as their year-long ordeal ended and they could sleep in their own beds in peace instead of a damp and cramping dug-out. Russia became their ally, though they were frankly doubtful of the fighting capacity of the Red Army —the colossus wrapped in mystery. They were slow to realise that in his blind over-confidence of conquering Russia within eight to ten weeks, Hitler had created the Frankenstein's monster of a two-front war. That was his pet bugbear and he had attributed Germany's defeat in world war one to that.

Stalin's Demand

Here was opportunity knocking at the door. But Britain was hardly in a position to utilise it. Apart from the fact that her own rearmament was far from complete, she dare not contemplate a wild-goose expedition ending in another Dunkirk when the Red Army was being pressed back all along the Russian front. And whatever scant prospects there were of any diversionary engagements disappeared suddenly when at the end of 1941, Japan began her own war in the East.

In 1940-41 the invasion of Europe was just a wishful thought; in 1941-42 it grew into a distant possibility.

In the summer and autumn of 1942, the situation in Russia had become frankly critical. The Wehrmacht was knocking on the gates of Stalingrad and approaching the oil-wells of the Caucasus. The Red Army had suffered fearful casualties. In its hour of agony, it felt justified in expecting that its Allies should relieve it of some of the burden. The word Second front was born. It crashed into the headlines. Stalin made a public demand for it and the refrain was taken by the lovers of freedom all the world over: "'Open second front now—before Russia goes down."

The Red Army did not go down. On the contrary it turned back upon its pursuers and began a gigantic counter-offensive. On their part, the Allies opened a front in North Africa and had cleared the last German out of Tunisia by the middle of May, 1943. The Russians were impressed by the outcome of the African offensive but their demand for a second front remained desperately, agonisingly insistent throughout the third year—1942-43.

By June 1943 Russia was confident of saving herself with or without a second front—though, of course, she was deeply grateful for the Allied help in material. Even so the second front demand rose to a new crescendo in the belief that if the Allies opened an all-out offensive in the summer, of 1943 simultaneously with that of the Red Army (which has swept it into the Balkans,) the Wehrmacht would be brought to its knees and the war ended in 1943.

Supreme Moment

The Allies opened, however, not a second but a third front with the invasion of Italy. The fall of Mussolini and the capitulation of Italy on the fourth anniversary of the war were historic events but they brought little dividend. A long stalemate followed and Rome seemed as distant as ever. The Russians caustically pointed out that the invasion of Italy did not meet their demands.

It may be a third front, as the Allies said, but they would not be satisfied with anything else than the second front—a frontal attack on the west coast of Europe, which alone would compel Hitler to withdraw his forces from the Eastern front and give some respite to the Russians. All through 1943-44, there was thus an impatient, almost an angry awaiting for the second front.

Beginning with Dunkirk, the second front has passed through various public reactions. In the first year, it remained a wishful thought. In the second, it looked like a remote possibility. In the third, it became a desperate demand. And in the fourth, a fretful expectation. What would it develop into in the fifth?

The answer came with its very dawn, almost on the fourth anniversary of Dunkirk. The second front was opened in the early hours of Tuesday, June 6, 1944. The hopes and prayers, the sweat and toil, tears and blood of four long and weary years had led to that supreme moment in history, when the first Allied paratrooper floated down to the soil of France. The day will remain etched on our memory for all time. Generations of schoolchildren will learn it by heart, June 6, 1944.

If seems foolish to say so but the second front was opened with the unexpected ease of a bud blooming into a flower. In retrospect it seems a natural, almost an inevitable consummation. The Atlantic wall upon whose hidden terrors the Nazis have been expatiating so long, fell down like the wall of Jericho before the blast of General Eisenhower, the Supreme Invasion Commander.

Complete Satisfaction

Of course, behind that blast were months of arduous training and toughening, of patient research, of trials and tribulations, of single-minded resolution. Still the way the German defences crumbled down and the dispatch with which the invaders established their beachheads has something inexplicable, well-nigh eeri about it.

To say, as a correspondent has done, that "the Atlantic Wall constitutes the biggest bluff of the whole war, for it simply does not exist" is to imply that men like Rommel and Rundstedt were fools or criminals. There must be some other explanation of the success of the Allies. Perhaps they did not expect the invasion in Normandy or in such unfavourable weather, or they were caught napping, or the fierce Allied bombing that preceded the actual landing had pulverised the defences.

Be that as it may, the second front has begun in grand style. Mr. Churchill was able to declare in the Commons on the very first day that the Allied landings had proved effective along the whole front. The Allied naval commander, Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, said that "the lack of German resistance in the initial ambhibious stage was amazing." General Montgomery, who has established his headquarters on the Normanday beach-head itself, considers that "everything is going excellently. And Generallissimo Eisenhower proudly announced on the third of the invasion that "my complete confidence in the ability of the Allied armies, navies and air forces to do all they are asked to do has been completely justified."

The first phase of the invasion—the storming of the defences and actual landing—was thus over in the first day. To-day (Friday) the Allied bridge-head on the Normandy coast extends for more than thirty miles from north-east of Caen (where bitter street fighting is taking place) to north-west through open country around Caen roughly parallel with the main road to Bayeux (which was captured on Thursday) and continuing west to the final extremity of the Cherbourg beaches in Allied hands. The Allied objectives seems to be to cut off the Cherbourg peninsula altogether.

Critical Second Phase

The miraculous success which has attended the first phase of the second front, does not warrant the optimism that everything will be as simple and easy as that. The Allies are now busy building up their bridgeheads and pouring reinforcements. The Germans, on the other hand, are mobilising their reserves and General Rundstedt is reported to have already assembled ten divisions in front of the beachhead. Because of the very humiliation of having lost the first round, the Germans will fight with desperate fury and marshall everything they have to stop the Allied advance, if not to throw back the invaders into the sea.

The position is thus bound to remain critical for some days yet until the German counter-offensive has shot its bolt. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that Mr. Churchill had long ago forestalled the possibility of numerous feints, while in the very first statement he made in the Commons on Tuesday last, he significantly called the invasion "the first of a series of landings of forces upon the European Continent." The fighting in Normandy must be seen against this background.

What is the secret of the success of the first phase of the invasion? In a pre-eminent degree, it was due to the complete air supremacy the Allies have established over Europe. The Luftwaffe has not merely lost its offensive character; even its defensive capacity is now becoming doubtful. On the eve of the invasion and all through its first crucial hours, it was absent altogether. And when Goering did send up his aircraft to challenge the Allied landings on Wednesday, he lost as many as 102 planes between dawn and midnight.

Carpet Of Bombs

Some idea of the terrific Allied air offensive which heralded the invasion can be gathered from the following figures:

The "D-day" bombing timetable on Monday night was as follows: Firstly, 1,000 R.A.F. heavy bombers struck at German coastal defences along the Normandy coast. Secondly, at first light over 1,000 United States Eighth Air Force heavy bombers blasted the same area. Thirdly, 500 medium U.S. bombers followed up this attack. Fourthly, a considerable force of R. A.F. and Tactical Air Force bombers rounded off the assault. This terrific onslaught was probably the largest and most concentrated in history. During the night 7,500 sorties were flown and the losses in aircraft were extremely small.

The Allied air umbrella is kept constantly open over the beachhead and the number of sorties flown rose to 27,000 by Thursday noon. It must be remembered that the Allied air bases are nearly a hundred miles away, while the Germans can fly their planes from just behind the battlefront as it were. The show that the Alied air forces are putting up in spite of this handicap and also that of the weather—which is as bad as it was at the time of the Salerno operation is thus superb.

Truly can it be said that the Allied armies are marching back into Europe over the crimson carpet of bombs laid by their air forces.

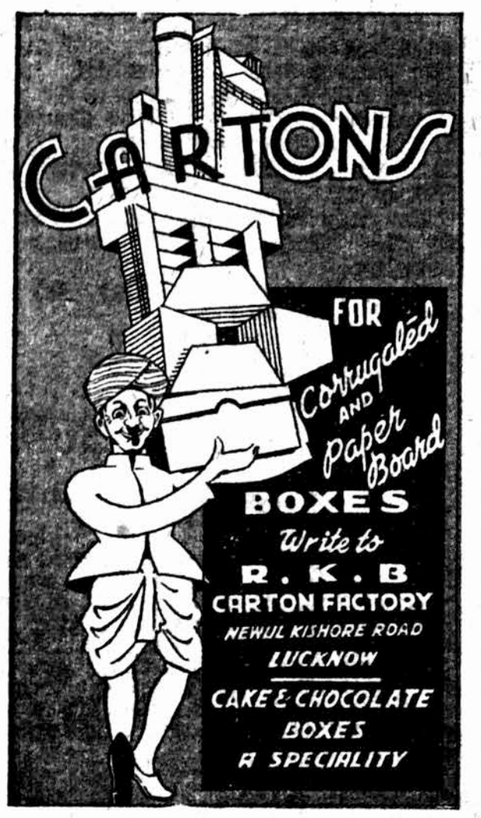
Literacy Campaign In City

During the last official year, Bombay saw 14,000 more adults literate of whom 3,000 were women. Of these 13,200 came from the Committee's classes (2,600 being women) and the remaining 800 from voluntary, aided and employer's classes. The new literates show an appreciable increase of nearly 1,600 over last year's total of 11,600. There is also a corresponding increase of nearly 570 over last year's 2030, among women literates.

The Literacy Campaign in the City has now completed five years of its existence and the Committee is glad to tell the public that more than 66,000 of the City's adult population have been made literate during the period of whom nearly 13,000 are women

In accordance with the Committee's policy 100 post-literacy classes were maintained during the year where the new literates were provided with suitable books and the news-sheets specially produced for them so that they might continue the habit of reading and also get valuable information as well as mental pleasure.

CALCUTTA, June 9.—Dr. A. A. M. Wajih, Deputy Surgeon-General to the Government of Bengal, left for Bombay today by air for arranging medical supplies from Bombay for relief work in this province. He has been deputed by the Bengal Government to negotiate with medical firms and others in Bombay and make arrangements for supplies.



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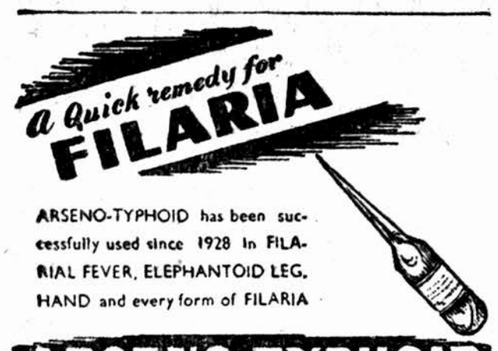
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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Jeth Vad 5, 2000.
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Akher 19, 1363.
Parsi : Deh 11, 1313.
Sunrise : 7-2 a.m. Sunset : 8-13 p.m.
Hightide : 3-44, 16-37.
Lowtide : 9-36, 22-54.

To-day's Engagements

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY : A discourse and seances at 51, Govardhandas Building, Opp. Portuguese Church, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATION MEETING : Mr. T J R Goral, General Secretary, the South Indian Adult Education Association Madras, will give a talk with a demonstration on "How to teach illiterates at Dharavi Municipal School, Bombay, at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA.—Members will meet Dr. K. R. Bhagath, President Chikmagalur Municipality at 4 p m (N S T) today (Sunday) at the Sabha Office, Khote Bhuvan, Saraswat Colony, Matunga.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE, SANTACRUZ.—Concert by Aftab-e-Musiqui Faiyazkhan of Baroda at 8-30 a m today (Sunday) in The Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Santacruz.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE.—Wassoodew Bhuvan, 2 Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. Discourse on "Dharma-Thatva Vichar" in Marathi by Dr. Shamlal Mandiakar, today (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.—Public Lecture on "Dreams : Psychic and Spiritual" Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain today (Sunday) 6-15 p. m.

"LORD BUDHA & CASTE SYSTEM. +By A. R. Kulkarni at Anand Vihar today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in the Nair Hospital.

GAUDIYA MISSION.—Upadesak Pandit Sripat Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "The Absolute Truth and means to attain the same" in English today (Sunday) at 6-30 p m Cullandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road. "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

SUBURBAN VOTERS.—A Public Meeting of the Civic Voters of the Suburbs of Bombay will be held at Sheth Anandilal Podar High School Building, Santa Cruz at 9-0 a m (I S T) today (Sunday) to organise the Suburban Civic Voters' Association.

FORT HINDU STUDENTS' FEDERATION.—An urgent meeting of the Working Committee in the office today (Sunday) at 2 p m

INDIAN FINE ARTS CIRCLE.—There will be a Bharatanatya dance recital by Bhanumati Sisters today at 5-30 p m at Don Bosco School Hall Matunga. G. I. P.

CHILDHOOD OF GORKY

The Friends of tse Soviet Union will screen a Soviet film "Childhood of Maxim Gorky" at the Roxy Theatre today (Sunday) at 10 a m Admission for members and sympathisers of the F.S.U.

DR. B. K. MADAN HONOURED

Bombay, Saturday : On the eve of his departure to America as Secretary to Government of India Delegation, World Monetary Conference, Dr. B. K. Madan was entertained at the Taj by Mr. H. L. Bedi, Manager The Punjab National Bank Amongst those present were Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanji, Mr. Sher Jang Khan, Mr. B. V. Desai, Mr. N. C. Khorana, R.S. Kedar Nath, Bawa Maluk Singh, Mr. Surrendra, Mr. N. S. Sandhanwalia, Mr B. S. Pandit and Mr. J. N. Jaini.

Aga Khan Palace And Ensa

Some apprehension has been caused among the followers of His Highness the Aga Khan by the news item stating that the Palace in Poona was to become a production centre for Ensa entertainments.

The facts according to Ensa are :—Bombay is so crowded and accommodation so difficult to obtain that it is obviously desirable not to have one unnecessary person in the city. Therefore Ensa is negotiating for a lease of the Aga Khan's Palace in Poona where artistes, resting between tours or rehearsing, can be accommodated in the cottages on the estate and make use of the spacious grounds. There never was any proposal to give entertainments in the Palace or to use it in any way unworthy of its eminent owner to whom Ensa will be most grateful for permission to enjoy its peaceful surroundings. ..—A. P.

GLASS AND SILICATE RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The decision of the Central Glass and Silicate Research Institute Committee to recommend that the Central Glass and Silicate Research Institute should be located at Calcutta, was announced by Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Chairman of the Committee, at a luncheon given in his honour today. Sir Shanti Swarup expressed his gratification at the keen interest shown in the matter by industrialists and scientists of Calcutta and at the handsome donations that had been promised for the institute.

Sir Shanti Swarup left for Delhi today.—A. P.

When Jinnah Interpreted His Pact With Sikandar

Punjab Premier's Attitude Perfectly Justified, Says Education Minister

SIMLA, June 9.

Mian Abdul Haye, Education Minister, Punjab, who yesterday resigned from the All-India Muslim League along with two other Muslim Ministers of the Punjab Cabinet, in a statement explains his position justifying his support to Malik Khizr Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier, and his adherence to the label of the Unionist Party.

He says : On April 4 Mr. Jinnah issued a statement from Lahore in which he stated, "inter alia", that the label of the party must be changed. Mr. Jinnah left Lahore for a few days and returned to Lahore in third week of April On his return, negotiations were resumed The Premier had several interviews and there was a full and frank discussion. On the main issue the Premier gave his whole-hearted agreement. He agreed to accept the Muslim League Party in the Assembly as the primary party. He also agreed that the members of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly would be subject to the rules and regulations of the provincial and central boards of the League. He, however insisted that the Unionist label should be retained, as it formed a fundamental part of the Sikandar-Jinnah Pact. Mr. Jinnah seemed willing to accept this arrangement, but he asked for time to give his final decision. He gave his decision that next day and insisted that the Unionist label should be dropped Thus the negotiations fell through.

The Committee of Action, Mian Abdul Haye continuing says, has now expelled the Premier from the Muslim League, and in doing so it has disowned the Sikandar-Jinnah Pact. But what are the facts? It is a matter of common knowledge that the pact was negotiated between Mr. Jinnah and the late Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan to determine the relationship of the Muslim League party 'vis-a-vis' the Unionist Party, that this pact has been in existence for seven years, and that numerous references have been made to it from time to time in authoritative announcements in the press and platform

JINNAH INTERPRETS PACT

In March 1943, the Premier and I attended the meeting of the Muslim League Council at Delhi. On this occasion, in a talk with Mr Jinnah, we asked him to show us a copy of the Sikandar-Jinnah Pact. He was good enough to show us the copy of the pact and also gave his interpretation of this pact.

I ventured to disagree with the interpretation in one or two respects. The Premier, however, accepted the interpretation then given by Mr. Jinnah as he was the only surviving party to the pact. At the meeting of the Council the Hon'ble Premier made a speech and in his speech made references to this Pact. When the Premier was speaking, a member intervened and asked what this Pact was Mr Jinnah answered this member by reading out the Pact and also gave an interpretation of this Pact

PREMIER JUSTIFIED

It will thus be seen that the Pact has been in existence for several years, and that it has played an important part in shaping the relationship of the Muslim League party 'vis-a-vis' the Unionist Party and that it cannot be treated in the light-hearted manner in which it seems to have been. In the circumstances, the Premier was perfectly justified in asking the Committee of Action to state whether or not the Pact was in force before giving his explanation. His Expulsion before giving him the explanation asked for, is extremely unjustified I may also add that when recently the Muslim League Party in the Assembly met to consider the drafting of the new constitution, the Pact was unanimously approved The majority of the members expressed the opinion that the Pact should be included in the constitution but a minority of seven members urged that it should be excluded. The minority appealed against this decision and this appeal is still pending.

Concluding he says : "I believe along with the Premier in the aims and objects of the Muslim League subject to the Sikandar-Jinnah Pact.

TIWANA CONGRATULATED

Hon'ble Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, Member of the Council of State in a statement congratulates Malik Khizr Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab on the clear and unequivocal manner in which he has resisted the attempts of an alien authority to dictate the policy of his province

Proceeding Nawabzada says : "I had myself accompanied Sir Sikandar to Lucknow and was present throughout the period of the conversations which led to the signing of the agreement at one o'clock at night. I am surprised and shocked at the assertion now made that the document was no more than the record of a statement which implied a mere unilateral obligation."—A. P.

Benjamin Guy Horniman, Editor of "The Bombay Sentinel", who will celebrate the Golden Jubilee of his journalistic career next month

Mr. H. N. Kamath, student of the Sydenham College of Commerce, who got a I class at the last B. Com. Examination and has been awarded the Billimoria Gold Medal for obtaining the highest number of marks in Advanced Accounting and Auditing.

DACOITS' RAJ IN KATHIAWAR!

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

News received here state that in Kathiawar dacoits are hurling open defiance in broad daylight. In Rajula, it is said, a gang of dacoits came and went to the Lancers police station and at the point of gun warned them against interference or there would be bloodshed.

At Lunidhar station near Khijadia, dacoits looted a factory and took away about Rs. 20,000. In Gadhakda, gates of the town are closed even at at about 4 p.m. and people are terrified and do not go out even during the day. Rich people are preparing for a hijrat.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS DEMAND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The Bombay Corporation School's Committee must immediately take all measures to put its own decision into practice to impart religious education to 15,000 Muslim boys and girls in the Municipal school" is the gist of a resolution passed in a public meeting held at the Neighbourhood House yesterday night under the Joint auspices of Provincial Jamiat Ulma, Namazi Fauj and seven other Muslim organisations.

Dr. Kazi presiding at the meeting said that the Muslim education can never be complete without religious instructions, and it is the right of Muslims to impart education to their children based upon their cultural traditions.

Maulana Kazi Ataulla, Azim Baig Chugtai, Kutbuddin Siddique, Maulana Mahumudar Rahman addressed the meeting. A deputation is going to wait upon the School Authorities to represent the Muslim case Great agitation prevails amongst the city Muslim circles over the obstructive tactics of certain Shia sections in the introduction of religious education. Bombay Provincial Muslim League is also trying its level best to get the religious instructions introduced as early as possible.—Orient Press.

Mohan Bagan Beat East Bengal

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Mohan Bagan, the holders of the Calcutta Football League Championship, beat East Bengal, the holders of the I.F.A. Shield by one goal to nil in the only match played in the First Division of the League today. It was the first charity batch of the season and a mammoth crowd witnessed it.

East Bengal are now four points behind Mohan Bagan in the first series of encounters of the League, and their chances of the championship seem remote. Mohan Bagan will play the last match of the first series with the B and A Railway on Monday.—A. P.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla

Sir Ghulam Hussain has been attending a number of parties given by his friends in his honour. Mr Noor Mohamed Chinoy (not Sir Sultan) one of his old friends since his ministerial days in Bombay gave him a reception and a dinner.—A. P.

TUSSLE BETWEEN POONA AND BOMBAY

Maharashtra University Report Discussed By Senate

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was further discussion on the report of the Syndicate on the Maharashtra University Committee's report when the Bombay University Senate resumed its sitting on Saturday afternoon Mr. J. B. Wadia Vice-Chancellor presided.

Prof. D. R. Gadgil's amendment stating that the Syndicate were of the opinion that the Agricultural and Engineering Colleges should continue to be affiliated to the Bombay University, since the Bombay University would be more representative of the entire Province than the proposed University of Poona, as the Bombay University would still continue to govern and control the educational policy of four-fifths of the Province" provoked a lengthy debate which, when put to vote was lost, 17 voting for and 31 against. Those, who participated in the debate were Prof. Gadgil, Sir Vithal Chandavarker, Dr. D. L. Sahasrabudhe, Prof. K. G. Naik and Rao Saheb H. M. Shah.

The House then considered Prof. Gadgil's amendment to drop paragraph 6 of the Syndicate report. The para, in question states: "That the Syndicate were of the opinion that the proposed University should be of the unitary type and should not be permitted to affiliate colleges outside the local limits of Poona."

Discussion on this centred round the controversy of regional and unitary types of universities.

Justice Mr. M. C. Chagla, opposing the amendment stated that the Bombay University would remain the residue of other affiliating colleges. The Maharashtra University Committee's report, according to him was a compromise between regional and unitary universities.

Sir Vithal Chandavarkar supporting the amendment stated that the whole conception of the authors of the report of the Maharashtra University was a regional University and he wanted those who supported the measure to go whole hog.

The amendment was lost

The Senate then passed the motion for the adoption of the report as amended

The house was then adjourned.

The District Magistrate of Sholapur has banned the import and sale of mangoes and melons within the municipal limits of Pandharpur from June 23 to July 13, as Cholera is apprehended then.

Fierce Fighting South Of Imphal

INDIAN AIR FORCE OPERATES IN ITS FULL STRENGTH OVER BURMA AND ASSAM

KANDY (Ceylon), June 10.

Allied troops have met with opposition eight miles south of Kohima, but the Japanese have apparently abandoned villages along the road another six miles to the south, states to-day's Allied "communique".

Fighting South Of Imphal

IMPHAL FRONT, Jpne 8: Fierce fighting, writes an observer with 14th Army, has been going on in the area of Ningthoukhong and Potsangbam, 20 miles south of Imphal on the Tiddim Road. Although the enemy has brought tanks up into the attack, in neither place has he had any success and has lost 150 killed and four prisoners taken.

The attack started with two platoons of Japs striking at our forward positions on the north bank of the Ningthoukhong Turel and east of the road. The Turel is a stream which rises in the hills west of the road and divides the village of Ningthoukhong into two distinct areas. Meanwhile five enemy medium tanks managed to effect a crossing of the turel west of the road and penetrated our perimeter.

Fierce fighting ensued before British and Gurkha troops, with tanks in support, attacked forward and restored the perimeter. After this action, 97 Jap bodies were counted.

The Japs put in another attack during the night, this time on the village of Potsangbam two miles north of Ningthoukhong. Coming in from the south and west they again succeeded in penetrating the western edge of our positions. Once again the attack was repulsed and except for a small amount of sniping the area is now clear.

Fifty-five bodies were counted after the Potsangbam action.

Indian Air Force In Action

(From D. R. Mankekar, Headquarters, 14th Army: June 10.)

Diving from 10 to 2,000 feet, a new vengeance dive-bomber squadron of the Indian Air Force has dropped 3,75,000 lbs. of bombs in one month on Japanese occupied territory. This is the first time since it was formed 11 months ago that the Indian Air Force has been operating in strength over Burma and Assam. Indian pilots, flying the same type of machine as the R.A.F. have dropped load after load of bombs on Japanese gun positions, supply dumps, communications, and troops. They have ranged deep into Burma and have earned repeated praise from the army for their pin-point bombing.

KANDY, June 10: There are indications that the Japanese are trying to make a stand at last on the road leading south from Kohima to Imphal, says Alan Humphreys, 'A.P.I.' war correspondent at the SEAC Headquarters.

The road is blocked at Visvema and up to this point the Japanese made every demolition they could, and for which they had time. Visvema is eight miles south-east of Kohima in straight line, but the road itself curves and winds through hills.—A.P.

International Cotton Cartel Proposed

U. S. A. Move To Fix Maximum And Minimum Prices

WASHINGTON, June 10: Some further details are now available of a proposal by the United States Department of Agriculture's Committee on post-war programmes for an international cotton cartel which would establish minimum and maximum prices for cotton on the international market by fixing export and import quotas for each country.

Officials explain that the United States would try to get a big enough quota so that the United States could again export half its cotton production. The officials concerned would not expect this arrangement to eliminate completely the need for the United States to subsidise cotton exports after the war

Congress has enacted high guaranteed prices for United States cotton for two years after war (the Congressional farm bloc is agitating to raise this guarantee still higher) and even optimistic officials do not expect that all exporting and importing countries would agree to comparable international prices. Hence they envisage the United States might continue to pay export subsidies of about two cents per pound.

BRAZILIAN COTTON

At present prices in the United States are so much dearer than in Brazil that United States cotton would need a subsidy of about seven cents to compete with Brazilian on the open international market. Some experts believe that the competitiveness of United States Cotton will be restored by mechanising the picking and assorting, that introduction of the mechanical cotton picker would alone reduce harvesting costs by nearly four cents a pound but others fear it will bring painful readjustments in farming.

The mechanical picker has been talked for decades but is still mainly in the talk stage. Mechanically picked cotton is much dirtier than handpicked. Anyway no cost reductions whatever could make the United States cotton internationally competitive as long as Congress fixes its price purely historically based on the conditions ruling before the last war!

Formerly United States cotton dominated the world market but now has three principal rivals.

Pre-war average (in million bales) Brazil.

Production 2, Exports 1.1.

Egypt 1.9, 1.7; India 4.6, 2.2; United States Production 13.1, Exports 5.3.

Agriculture department exports profess little concern about mechanisation in Egypt and India where the smallness of farms and lowness of income would make the cost of machines prohibitive but Brazil is thought sufficiently threatening "for some economists to advocate restrictive import quotas which are however the weapons which the United States State Department hopes to outlaw after the war.—Reuter.

HEAVY ARTILLERY PIECES CAPTURED

250 Japs Killed South Of Paktren Sakan

NEW DELHI, June 10

Additional medium and heavy artillery pieces and considerable equipment have been captured by Chinese forces in overcoming Japanese positions in the Mogaung Valley, says a press note from General Stilwell's Headquarters in India.

Just south of Paktren Sakan 250 Japanese were killed and four field guns were captured South of Lachi Ga three 150 millimeter and two 75 millimeter guns were taken.

South of Kamaing, our troops consolidated the road block at Seton by wiping out two enemy positions and killing 60 Japanese.

In the action reported yesterday wherein General Lentaigne's special force troops occupied Pin Hmi, south of Mogaung, large dumps of ammunition—about 200 wagon loads—were captured intact when the enemy broke and fled.

There were no important changes in the fighting in and around Myitkyina.—A. P.

N.-W. INDIA FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

LAHORE, June 9: In the first semi-final of the North-West India Football Championship in Lahore on Friday, the Jullunder District Football Association defeated the Lahore Blues by three goals to nil.—A. P.

Negotiations With Chinese Communists

Conferences between Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, representing the Government, and Mr. Lin Tsuhan, representative of the Communist Part, are still continuing, Mr. Liang, Minister of Information, told correspondents at Chungking.

Asked by a correspondent concerning the conferences, Mr Liang said as President Chiang Kai-shek had been most occupied recently, the time for the announcement of the result of the conferences has not yet come.

He said, in reply to a further question, that Mr. Lin had not been received by President Chiang again since he was granted an audience by the Chief Executive on May 21 shortly after his arrival in Chungking from the North-West.

Regarding the resolution on censorship adopted at the recent Central Executive Committee session of the Kuomintang, Mr. Liang said a seven-man sub-committee of the Central Standing Committee had been assigned to study the proposal with the view to devising measures to put it into effect.

The Information Minister said results of the Sub-Committee's deliberations and conclusions would be announced sometime in June, although, he added, it would take some time to set up the machinery needed to put the new measures into effect.—'China Information Bulletin.'

JAP WAR SHIPS MASSED-BOMBED

Allies Destroy 10 Fighters, 4 Destroyers In Attack On East-Bound Convoy

S. W. PACIFIC, June 10.

A communique from the Allied Headquarters south-west Pacific writes:

Reporting the attack on the east-bound Japanese convoy in Geelvink bay area off Dutch New Guinea in which four Japanese destroyers were sunk and a fifth damaged, General MacArthur's communique today stated that in massed-bombing of Japanese warships, direct hits were scored with thousand pounders.

Five out of the 10 Japanese fighters were destroyed for the loss of three Allied planes. The Allied forces are mopping up the remaining Japanese positions on Biak island and preparing to advance on Borokoe and Sorido aerodromes which were heavily pounded by Allied aircraft.

Thirty tons of bombs were dropped on targets at Truk in the Carolines and Allied heavies struck at objectives in Aroe and Tanimbar islands.

Two Japanese barges were destroyed by Allied naval units at Muschui island off British New Guinea. Thirty tons of bombs were dropped on supply dumps and on other targets at Wewak and Hansa Bay.

A Fifth Japanese destroyer was damaged and a Japanese cruiser and a sixth destroyer fled.

The attack on warships took place in Geelvink Bay when the Japanese were attempting to reinforce their garrison on Biak island off New Guinea.

Three United States aircraft were lost in the operation.—Reuter.

Differences Among U. P. Congressmen

(From Our Correspondent)

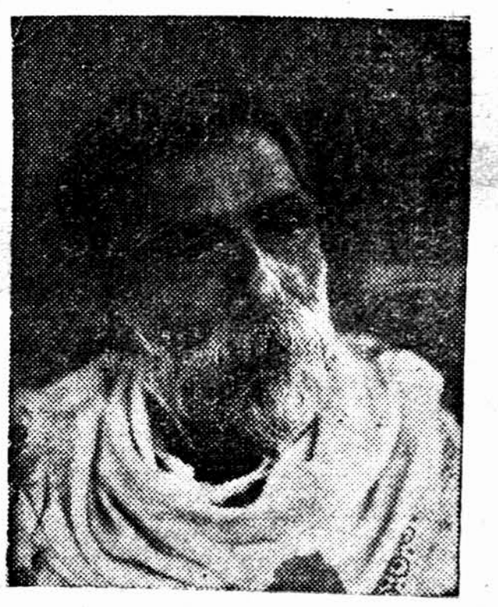
ALLAHABAD, June 10.

Regrettable differences have arisen between Congressmen of the United Provinces regarding the desirability of contesting the forthcoming Municipal Board elections in the Province. It happens that one section of released Congressmen led by Mr. Sriprakasa wants to contest the municipal elections while another section led by Sardar Narbadaprasad Singh and Feroz Gandhi are strongly opposed Congressmen participating in elections.

BASSEIN PEOPLE WANT BIGGER RICE QUOTA

The first general meeting of the Bassein Taluka People's Co-Operative Consumers Society Ltd., was held last Sunday when Mr. G D. Vartak, M.L.A. presided.

Mr. Vartak brought home to the members the difficulties of the poor which were the result of the present quota of grains fixed for the Bassein Taluka, viz: 3-1/2 Payali of grains per month out of which one Pyali of rice is only allowed. The staple food of the taluka being rice, it was necessary that at least 4-1/2 Payali of grain ssould have been allotted out of which 2 Payali o be rice. A resolution to the same effect was adopted.



Ray's Condition Unchanged

CALCUTTA, June 10: Sir P. C. Ray was again examined this evening. His condition remains unchanged, according to his doctors.

Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar called to-day at the University College of Science, where Sir P. C. Ray is lying ill, and saw the distinguished scientist

The Calcutta Corporation has authorised the Mayor of Calcutta to write to Sir P. C. Ray, who is lying ill, conveying the good wishes of the Corporation and wishing him a speedy recovery.

Dr. P. C. Mitter, Palit Professor of chemistry in the Calcutta University, has requested intending visitors not to try to see Sir P. C. Ray, as he is slowly convalescing and has been advised absolute rest.—A. P.

JAPS CAPTURE SIANGYIN

CHUNGKING, June 9.

The Japanese are stated to-night to be 13 miles east of Changsha the capital of China's "rice bowl" Province of Hunan. The Japanese struck east of Changsha intending to outflank the city and made their advance after crossing the Laotao River to the north-east of the city.

Siangyin, a town on the south-eastern shores of the Tungting Lake and north of Changsha, has been captured by the Japanese.—Reuter.

Jap Naval Attache Assassinated?

LONDON, June 10: The Morocco Radio quoting a report from Milan last night stated that the Japanese naval attache accredited to the neo-Fascist Government has been assassinated near Modena by Italian partisans. Reuter adds that this report has not so far been confirmed by any other source.

The German Overseas News Agency announced early to-day that Marcel Deat, Vichy Minister for Labour and National Solidarity, has joined the French Militia.—*Reuter.*

THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

(Continued from Page 16)

1942 there were 12,760 spare-time visits to the museum excluding the 12,552 school-time visits, accompanied by teachers. They are given paints and chalks to draw (rather freely) what they admire best in the museum.

One small room was crowded with laughing and talking children, some sucking their paint brushes in the agony of creative frustration, others crowded round a boy who was modelling an Elizabethan frigate. These model ship classes are particularly popular among the older boys. Younger children enjoy playing with the huge Victorian dolls' house, arranging and re-arranging the quaint old toys inside.

However, much as they admire the various period rooms at the museum, no interior has evoked such a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm as the modern living-room which has just been set up, as a tail-piece to the period interiors. This is regarded by the children as the acme of perfection.

Special Lectures And Exhibitions

Special lectures and exhibitions, some of a surprisingly advanced nature, are held from time to time, on such subjects as Design in Daily Life, Town Planning, Social History, or such as the one on Nineteenth Century French Art, which the children were helping to arrange when I was last there. They were unpacking Forain, Degas and Toulouse Lautrec sketches with intent faces stacking them methodically, and with a proprietary air. The children enjoy being given such jobs. In the "Children's Room" as it is called, some babies were working out jig-saw puzzles cut from simple pictures of the various period rooms. Others were reading. There is a small library, which has proved to be a special pleasure to the children. Two young girls, scarcely seven years old, were making a survey of English domestic architecture, by means of tiny paste board houses, modelled county by county, according to the distinctive style of each area. Devon thatch, Cumberland flint, Berkshire red brick, Suffolk gables, and so on. "I'm going to live in this one", shrilled one: "This is mine, this is mine," reiterated her companion, pointing at the delicate models on show.

Jail Delivery As First Step

PLAN FOR SOLUTION OF INDO-BRITISH DEADLOCK

Indian Businessmen Appeal To Viceroy Not To Ignore Political Potentialities Of Mahatma's Release

The following resolution was adopted by the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at their meeting held on Saturday in Bombay regarding the release of political leaders:—

"The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry congratulate His Excellency the Viceroy on the step taken by him in releasing Mahatma Gandhi. Although it is stated that the action has been taken on medical grounds, the Committee feel that to ignore the political potentialities of Gandhiji's release would be a great mistake on the part of the Government.

"The Committee firmly believe that the situation in 1942 was unfortunately mishandled by the Government of India leading to the arrest of Gandhiji and other responsible Congressmen throughout the country. The disturbances were the inevitable consequence which the Government should have foreseen. The Committee are convinced that, had the Government waited and responded to the way of negotiation which was clearly contemplated as can be proved from Gandhiji's, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speeches and statements made at the time, and not exhibited a panicky mood sown by the arrests, the history of India might have been altogether different. While deploring the past mistakes, the Committee feel that these could now be rectified be reviewing the position afresh and making a firm attempt to solve the political deadlock. The Committee convinced that Mahatmaji is a man of peace and goodwill and that his method is not one of giving advantage to the enemy. The Committee, therefore, feel that a solution is not impossible, if the Government were to reciprocate the friendliness of Gandhiji! They feel that in order to enable the Mahatma to render effective help in the war effort, the essential prerequisite is the release of the members of the Working Committee and all others who have been interned It is clear to the Committee, Gandhiji is powerless without the backing of the Working Committee.

The Committee believe that even the economic development, for which His Excellency the Viceroy has expressed such great sympathy, is impossible, unless there is at the Centre a Government which can inspire confidence and enthusiasm among the people. Only a National Government could fulfil the above condition. The Committee, therefore, strongly appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy that in the interest of winning the war, the future Indo-British relations and the improvement of the economic condition of India, it is imperative that the Government should take immediate steps to achieve conditions for the establishment of a truly National Government. The Committee also appeal to Mahatma Gandhi and leaders of other political parties to make efforts to help to solve the deadlock."

Liquidation Of Sterling Balances

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry met in the Committee Room of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, on Saturday under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. C. Setalvad, President for the year. The following members of the Committee were present: Sir Badridas Goenka, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Sir Padampat Singhania, Sir Abdul Hamid Ghuznavi, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Lala Gurusaran Lala, Lala Harishanker Bagla, Mr. R. L. Nopany, Mr. Ramdeo A. Podar, Mr. Shantiprasad Jain Mr. C. M. Kothari, Raja Laxminivas Ganeriwal and Mr. S. A. Srinivas.

Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, was present by special invitation.

The Committee decided to convey their felicitations to Sir Ardeshir R Dalal on his appointment as a Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy in charge of the Post-War Planning and Development. The Committee also offered congratulations to Mr. A. D. Shroff on his appointment as a non-official Member of the Delegation to the International Monetary Conference

The Committee considered the Joint Statement on principles of the experts of U. K. and U. S. A. for the establishment of an International Monetary Fund and resolved to address the Government that the question of orderly and early liquidation of sterling balances which had accumulated and would be accumulating in London to the credit of India required urgent attention and solution, without which India could not expect to obtain a fair treatment or substantial gain by joining the proposed International Monetary Fund. The Committee also decided that the principle that the rupee should be linked to gold and it should not be compelled to be linked to sterling and thereby the Indian currency to remain in the sterling area should be emphasised and urge that the Indian Delegation at the proposed Conference should emphatically state India's desire to have full freedom to fix the value of rupee in terms of gold as best suited for the development of her economy.

Among the other questions considered by the Committee was a full and detailed review of the import policy of the Government of India particularly in regard to the recent policy of Government to allow of larger imports of goods such as heavy chemicals and other consumers' goods which compete with Indian industry, inspite of the fact that Indian industry is capable of meeting to a large extent domestic demand in respect of these very goods.

The question of control of capital issues was also reviewed by the Committee, and it was decided to address Government with a view to see that the companies established abroad might not gain position of vantage when the control of capital issues is working to the detriment of establishment of Indian companies.

The present crisis in the coal production was fully considered by the Committee, and it was resolved to address the Government of India urging upon them that the present shortage of coal could only be met by Government giving such help in regard to materials, equipment transport facilities, labour personnel and necessary relief in taxation. In the opinion of the Committee, unless such steps were taken immediately, coal crisis was bound to create serious handicap to the industrial production in the country.

The Committee viewed with apprehension the continuous slaughter of prime cattle inspite of the Government assurance that such slaughter would be restricted which assurance has remained ineffective and in fact negatived by the Government policy of allowing dehydration plants to be installed in the country, which has resulted in an increase in the slaughter of cattle. The scarcity of cattle has also aggravated the difficulties not only in regard to cultivation, particularly of foodgrains, but also in regard to the speedy movement and transport of the same The Committee decided to immediately apprise the Government of the situation resulting from the lack of adequate transport facilities to move grain which have been responsible for accumulation of stocks of grains at various centres and their deterioration. The Committee viewed with disappointment that the import programme of Government in regard to foodgrains has not reached that level which has been recommended by the Foodgrains Policy Committee and despite which Government seem to allow valuable shipping space to be devoted to the import of other goods

Pranlal's Lunch To Federation President

A lunch was given to meet the President and members of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay on Saturday afternoon Mr Pranlal Devkaran Nanji was the host.

PORT TRUST LABOUR UNION CHIEF RELEASED

KARACHI June 10

Mr Ghulam Ali, president of the Port Trust Labour Union was released from detention to-day to represent the labour case before the Adjudicator in accordance with the wishes of Labour

Kazi Mujtabe was already released for the same purpose.—United Press

Fifth Army troops enter suburbs of Rome.

Allies Capture Orsogna

Fifth Army Pursues Retreating Nazis: Viterbo, Tuscania And Tarquinea Also Occupied

To-day's Allied 'communique' states, "ARMY: Pursuit of the German Fourteenth Army by the Fifth Army continues. Viterbo, Tuscania and Tarquinia have been occupied.

Troops of the Eighth Army are still engaged with enemy rearguards east of the Tiber. Moricone and Arsoli have been taken. Our troops in the Adriatic sector are now on the move and have crossed the River Foro at some places. Giuliano, Guardiagrele and Orsogna have been occupied.

Strong forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked objectives in the Munich area and oil storage installations at Porto Marghera. Medium-bombers struck at numerous bridges throughout Central Italy. Light bombers and fighter-bombers were active against roads, bridges, gun positions, motor transport and horse-drawn vehicles in the battle area railway lines and rolling stock and the harbour at Porto Ferraia.

General Mark Clark's troops sweeping west of the Tiber with great speed have advanced over 57 miles on Highway Two from Rome with the capture of Viterbo, Tuscania, Tarquinia and Vetralla. Complete disorganisation of the German withdrawal is shown by the fact that though our troops covered this large area, they were unable to catch up with any important elements of Von Mackensen's Fourteenth Army. The only formed troops encountered were units from the Twentieth Luftwaffe Field Division hastily rushed from Denmark, when Kesselring's catastrophe became apparent.

ON ADRIATIC COAST

The Fifth Army is pressing on the heels of the Germans Fourteenth Army and has cleared a sector for about 50 miles above Rome.

On the Adraitic side the Allies are moving up steadily to keep contact with the withdrawing Germans Von Mackensen's Fourteenth Army is officially described as withdrawing from the area north of Rome "in a completely disorganised fashion."

Stragglers deserters are coming in hourly.—Reuter.

Fierce Fighting In Bosnia

LONDON, June 10: A Yugoslav 'communique' from Marshal Tito's headquarters to-day reports that fierce fighting is continuing in Western Bosnia. The Germans are bringing up reinforcements in the Glamoc-Mrkonjicgrad sector.

In eastern Bosnia, the Partisan units are still on the offensive. There is local fighting in Montenegro and the Sandjak while in Croatia the initiative remains with the Partisans. Fighting continues on Brac where the partisans have captured Sveti Petar.

150 Germans were killed and 140 captured. Local fighting continues in Serbia.

PATRIOTS CAPTURE BELLEGARDE

ZURICH, June 10: One of the fiercest battles in which Maquis forces have yet been engaged resulted in the capture by patriot troops of Bellegarde railway station in the province of Ain, according to reports reaching here. Both German and patriot casualties are stated to have been high. All railwaymen in the district have joined the Maquis and the battle has led to stoppage of traffic.—Reuter.

60 UNIONISTS TO RESIGN FROM LEAGUE?

LAHORE, June 10.

Talks in political circles indicate that following the resignation of the three Ministers of the Punjab Government from the Muslim League 60 other Muslim members of the Unionist Party are also sending in their resignation from the League

It appears the League will now have about 20 members to sit in the Opposition in the Assembly.—United Press

Death Of Orissa M.L.A.

CUTTACK, June 9

The death occurred this morning of Mr Braja Sundar Das, a prominent member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly at the age of 65.

Mr. Das was one of the prominent legislators of Orissa, having represented Orissa in the Central Assembly and later in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. After the creation of the Orissa Province he entered the Orissa Assembly from the landholders' constituency following the resignation of the Raja Bahadur of Kanika. Mr. Das took an important part in the movement for a Separate Orissa Province.—A. P.

Conciliation Officer For Bombay Dock Labour

NEW DELHI, June 9.

(From Our Correspondent)

Mr. Rege, lately Labour Commissioner C. P. and presently chairman Social Security Fact Finding Committee has been appointed Conciliation Officer for Bombay Dockyard Labour Dispute. He leaves for Bombay to-morrow morning.

COCONADA, June 10: Mr. M Thirumalrow, member of the All-India Congress Committee and president of the east Godavari District Congress Committee has been released on parole for a period of one month.—A. P.

Madame [illegible], wife of the Polish Consul-General, Bombay, and delegate of the Polish Red Cross in India, who is responsible for the organising and opening of the Polish Red Cross Hospital in Bombay for the Polish Refugees.

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Applications are invited from the respectable and influential personalities to represent either on pay or on commission basis a most progressive Insurance Company. The Provident Insurance Home (India). Ltd., Head Office, 10, Canning Street, Calcutta. (4993)

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Wanted Representatives to sell 10 per cent "Profit Bonds" on liberal terms. International Share Dealers, Ltd., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta. (5136)

Wanted District and Divisional Representatives on pay or commission or both. Apply stating particulars to Aryan Chemical Works, 3/2, Brindaban Mullick Lane, Calcutta, (9174)

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Wanted Steno. Acctt. Secy., Typist, Auditor, Bank. Ins.-Officer become (M.A.I.C.A) (F.A.I.C.A.) Certificates, D.Com. July, 1944 Exams. Entry 25th inst. Apply Secy. A.I. Com. Assocn. 9, Mcleod Rd. Lahore. (5127)

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Advance urgent. Rose-Lichi thousand and Bombay Langra Mangoes hundred Rs. 12/- respectively cost extra. Serkari Garden, Darbhanga, (Bihar). (5166)

SHREE TAKI MAHARAJ OF JOGESHWARI

will deliver a discourse on "SHREE BHAGWATGITA - RAHASYA" or "Secret of Bhagwat Gita" (Second Instalment) at MARWARI VIDYALAYA HALL, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4, TO-DAY (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. All are cordially invited.

PUBLIC NOTICES

This is not a Prospectus but an announcement.

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(8381)

PUBLIC NOTICE

OFFERS ARE IMMEDIATELY INVITED for the 99 years rental lease of one or more of the following building sites in the Back Bay Reclamation Estate. The plots are in the best residential area which is likely to develop profitably after the war. The plots available are Nos. 13 14 15 16 17 22 25 28 31 32 35 40 43 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 59 60 61 120 122 123 124 & 125.

2. All the plots (except Nos. 17 and 120) are in the temporary occupation of the Defence Department which may last for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. But no rent will be charged up to the end of one year from the date of termination of the war, or from the date of removal of the present restriction on building activity, whichever is earlier. The concession of 25 per cent rebate of the full rent will begin after the termination of this rent-free period. The time allowed for submitting building plans is extended to six months from the date of termination of the war, or the removal of the building restrictions, whichever is earlier. Similarly, the time allowed for completing the building is extended to four years from the date mentioned in the last sentence. For similar concessions in respect of plots Nos. 17 and 120, please enquire at the Collector's Office. Other conditions remain the same.

N. A. FARUQUI,
Collector of Bombay.

2nd June, 1944.
(9085)

MUNAKRI

Somehow mother has come to know the real cause. You are there. She is much too depressed and sad. Wire your address immediately or arrive before it is too late.

LAPS.

4th WEEK

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RAJLAXMI Pictures' Screen-Epic!
MAHAKAVI
KALIDAS
Direction: SUDHIR SEN
Starring: PAHARI, SNEHPRABHA, VANMALA, NANDKISHORE & others
3RD CROWDED WEEK!
Daily:—4 7 & 10 P.M. Sat. Sun. at 1 P.M.
KRISHNA Dubash Theatre

Beware Of Umbrella Thieves!

During the early days of the Monsoon every year many thousands of persons have to accustom themselves to carrying around with them an article which they have not had occasion to handle for 8 months or more, namely an umbrella. It is not unnatural in the circumstances that umbrellas are so frequently left lying about in places accessible to thieves. Many are stolen and some find their way as unclaimed articles to police station and Lost Property Offices. The great majority of these unclaimed umbrellas bear no identification markings It is simple and inexpensive to have the name and address of the owner painted on an umbrella or to engrave these particulars on the handle, and everybody who owns an umbrella would do well to follow this course, which would considerably facilitate the task of the authorities in detecting thefts and tracing the owners of lo t and stolen umbrellas. It would also hinder the thief in disposing of his booty with immunity.—"Police News".

Kashmir Ruler Visits Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, June 10

The Maharajah of Kashmir, one of the Indian Representatives to the War Cabinet visited Liverpool on Friday. He was entertained to dinner by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool: Alderman Austin Harford.

To-day the Maharajah visits the Commander-in-Chief, Western Approaches, Admiral Sir Max Horton

IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
5TH WEEK Matinee on Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

5TH POPULAR WEEK

PRAKASH'S
Hilarious Hit
Police
With: PREM ADIB—RATNAMALA & JEEVAN
Direction: SHANTIKUMAR
Daily: 4; 7 & 10 p.m.
Matinee on Sun. at 1 p.m.
AT
CAPITOL
"EVERGREEN" RELEASE.

ONE & ALL AGREE That
19TH ROYAL JEWEL
Directed by KARDAR
"Nai Duniya"
ENTERTAINS BOMBAY 100 p.c.
Co-starring: SHOBHANA, Jayraj, Mazhar, Azurie, Wasti, Jeevan
MAJESTIC
8 EIGHTH WEEK
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

ORGANISATION OF WRESTLING IN INDIA

"Chronicle" Offers Rs. 5,000 For A Trophy

By J. C. MAITRA

Now that the dust raised by the "Wrestling Earthquake" at the Brabourne Stadium has subsided, it is time to reflect on the causes which led to the fia , and consider the methods by which we may prevent its repetition in future. It will not do to say, as some of those who have burnt their fingers in its promotion told me, we shan't have anything to do with professional wrestling again. We have had enough of it", because Indian wrestling stands on a very high pedestal in the world of sport. There is not the least doubt that our Wrestlers can hold their own against anybody from any land. Unfortunately they are an ignorant folk They go by the past traditions left by their forefathers. No attempt has been made in recent years to bring them under organised control and teach them implicit obedience to the rules of the game.

PUBLIC DISGUST

During the last ten years, several attempts were made in Bombay to stage some exhibiton matches between the leading wrestlers in the country. Some European Wrestlers were also brought here to enhance public interest in this branch of sport. A good deal of interest has roused among the public. Thousands of people attended the matches from day to day. But ultimately they were tired, nay disgusted, with the sham fights that were dished out to the spectators. People pay to see real, decisive contents—and not pre-arranged drawn games, or retreat from the battlefield on some excuse or other. Rarely have we seen top class wrestlers willing to meet their match and play fair and square till the end.

ABSURD DEMANDS

The main object of sponsoring the previous fights was to raise money for some fund or other. There were some people who tried to make money out of them, too. But, in the absence of a controlling body, the organisers were completely at the mercy of the wrestlers. The latter would demand their own price, however, absurd it might be from the gate or charity point of view, also lay down the law as to the final result of the bouts. If not, one or the other contestant would cry off at the last minute as Hamida did in his fight against Gunga who unfortunately lost his life in a motor bus accident in Lahore recently, before any verdict was given.

IS THIS A TOURNAMENT

A few years ago a controlling body with Sir Homi Mehta, as President, was actually formed in this city and a tournament was run under its authority. The tournament was a hopeless failure from every point of view and the Association has become moribund since then. The reason why the tournament failed was that it was not a "tournament" at all, as we understand it by the term. There were no regular entrants for the competitions, the competitors were not graded according to their weights and there were no draws for the contests leading to the final. They were either pre-arranged matches or fixed on the spot. Challenges were allowed to be thrown in and out of the arena. Sometimes they were accepted. At others they were treated with contempt. With due respect to the organisers, I must say that this is not the way to conduct tournaments. It is no wonder therefore that it failed.

FUTILE ARGUMENTS

Because the previous attempts failed, is it any reason why we should not try again? As I have already stated, Indian Wrestling stands on the summit of the world. But if we allow it to stagnate, a day is sure to come, much sooner than later, when we shall find that other people in the outside world have advanced much faster than we have bothered to enquire or cared to improve our own standard. It will also not do to say that our leading wrestlers are too crafty, and independent to be helpful in the promotion of the game in this country, or they are too selfish and sensitive about the prestige and honour of their "akhadas" and their heads to be useful in the organisation of this grand sport in India.

LEAVE THEM ALONE

After I wrote my last article on the Brabourne Stadium Fiasco, I had a long discussion with Mr. M N. Cama, the Managing Director of the "Bombay Chronicle" and its allied papers. He was very sorry that this national sport of India, which wrestling undoubtedly is, was in such a mess. Why should we allow anybody to hold up its progress, he asked me. That is the question, in fact which is agitating the mind of every body who takes any interest in this game. Really speaking we should not permit it. We should pay our homage only to those who deserve it. And those who demand it on account of their past achievements, we should leave them alone—to vanish in their faded glory.

"CHRONICLE" OFFERS TROPHY

"Create new Champions", said Mr Cama. And why not? Gama and Imam Bux cannot live for ever and we cannot boast of their reputations eternally. Younger ones must come up and take their places. They may like to name their own sucessors to the titles of World Champions and Indian Champions but the sporting world is free to choose its own champions on the sheer force of merit. Mr. Cama is prepared to donate on behalf of the "Chronicle" and the allied papers the sum of Rs. 5.000 for a trophy—to be called the "Bombay Chronicle" trophy—a shield or mace which may be presented to the Champion of India—with a replica to be given away every year. As soon as a representative body is formed, he will hand over his cheque to it.

NEED FOR CONTROLLING BODY

Now it rests with those keenly interested in wrestling to wake up and get busy. I should like a Provincial Association to be formed at once in Bombay, to be followed by the formation of an All-India body. As far as I am aware the Association which was brought into being a few years ago did not frame any constitution for itself. That was why it crashed against the rocks of mismanagement and unconstitutionalism. The first thing necessary, therefore, is to establish a properly constituted body and set the organisation in motion. It is a matter of great pity that although this sport is as old as time in India, there is not a controlling body in any part of India and the rules of the game are equally in a nebulous state

FOLLOW INTERNATIONAL CODE

Fortunately the rules of the game have been internationally codified for the purpose of amateur wrestling. We cannot do better than adopt these rules for the professionals also. Then the controlling body should organise tournaments for the various classes, according to weights, as is done in the Olympic Games. A portion of the gate-money may be reserved and paid to the Champions following the practice prevailing in the Western countries. If the top-notchers agree to fight under these conditions, well and good, otherwise, leave them to stew in their own juice. Only those who win in a national competition are entitled to the premier title. Should Gama and his satellites refuse to participate, they will lose their titles automatically, and new Champions will be installed in their places.

WILL C.C.I. TAKE LEAD?

I am thoroughly convinced that unless and until we form a strong and active organisation to promote, foster and control, wrestling in this country as is being done in other branches of sport, this game, will not advance any further. On the other hand, it will deteriorate gradually. If the C.C.I. takes a lead in this matter, I have no doubt such an organisation can be formed at an early date. The past should not frighten Abu Jasdenwalla and his colleagues. They need to tread a new path in future of which I have given an indication in this article. The C.C.I. can afford to weather many storms of the kind which faced it before. Will it take up the question again and endeavour to render a real and lasting service to professional wrestling in India ere long?

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

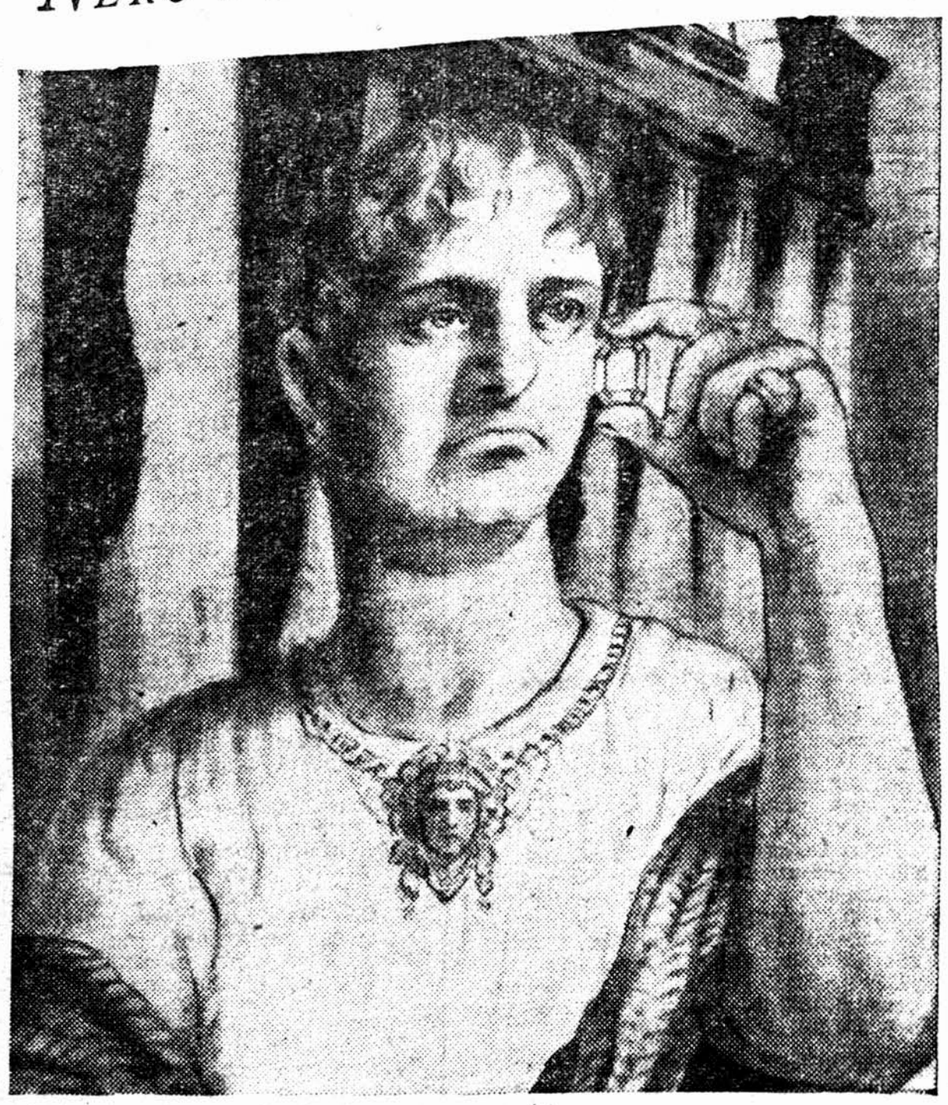
(Continued From Page 13)

school in modelling and by the injudicious selection of the period—costumes and other paraphernalia. The critical observers do not miss such anomalies, but they do not enjoy the facilities to express their views.

Errors in the artistic get-up of the historical and mythological films are bound to creep in if the producers fail to exercise care and judgment in the selection of the artists. Every Indian artist who mechanically paints in the so-called popular—Bengal style—is not necessarily a student of Indian history and art. But he steps in the line through influence or through the ignorance of the producers and thus usurps the claim of the deserving artists. The historical and mythological films need the collaboration of the artists who are thoroughly conversant with the art-traditions of India.

Bombay has a galaxy of able exponents of Indian art whose experience and abilities can, with no small advantage, be harnessed to the film-industry. Mr. J. M. Ahivasi who stands foremost among them has recently made his debut in the film-world. And now is mentioned the name of another artist Mr. Y. K. Shukla in connection with "Amrapali". Mr Shukla is a talented capable and experienced Indian artist. "Amrapali" under his direction will prove to be a successful production from the point of view of Indian Art.

NERO'S EMERALD



THE Roman Emperor Nero is said to have used a finely polished emerald as an eyeglass. In his day aids to eyesight must have been rare, but to-day many of us wear spectacles for one purpose or another. Yet our pince-nez, lorgnettes, monocles, or "horn-rims" form only a small part of the optical glass industry, the products of which are as various as they are important in War as in Peace. Industry needs microscopes, spectrophotometers, polarimeters, refractometers, photometers and pyrometers! The fighting services need lenses, prisms and mirrors for range and height finders, gun sights, cameras, field glasses, sextants and submarine and tank periscopes. When war broke out in 1914, more than 90 per cent. of optical glass required by Great Britain had to be imported. The result was a serious temporary shortage but British chemists, physicists and glass manufacturers set to work with such energy and resource that not only was the immediate supply problem solved, but British optical glass is to-day equal to that made anywhere in the world. Only chemical ingredients of the utmost purity satisfy the makers of our modern optical instruments and apparatus. The manufacturing processes demand the most accurate scientific control by the physicist and chemist. It is in large part due to the British chemist that you, perhaps, are able to read this type, or a British camera to take air photographs of the damage done to an enemy vessel by a torpedo sighted through the periscope of a British submarine.

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CITY MARKETS

Bombay, June 10.

BULLION: Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents: The local market was fairly steady with moderate buying. Silver prices fluctuated between Rs. 132/10 and Rs. 133/6 and later steadied at Rs. 132/12. Gold after touching Rs. 73/7 improved to Rs. 73/11. Tone was steady.

The market was steady with short covering on Gold and Silver. Ready Gold Rs. 74/1, Forward Rs. 74/0/6. Ready Silver 99, Fineness Rs. 134/8, 96 Fineness Rs. 133/14. Forward Rs. 133.

COTTON: The local market opened steady at Rs 419 for July delivery but declined to Rs. 416/4 on tired liquidation. Later on there appeared scattered short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 417/4. In view of minimum prices reached in Karachi market, local traders are cautious and are inclined to await developments.

There was persistant selling by Bears and July declined to Rs. 414/8. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:

I C C July	415 4 0
I C C September	426 12 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
July Contract is below New York July			
September	433	428	428/4

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton July Contrast is below New York July 507 cent points at Exchange rate 331.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tata Ordinary 417, Tata Deferred 2,225, Indian Iron 36/10, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 28, Bombay Dyeing 1,905, Central India 421/4, Century 900, Gokak 318/12, Kohinoor 634/6, Simplex 254, Andhra Valley 1,880, Tata Hydro 205/10, Tata Power 1,880, Associated Cement 233/8, Belapur 245/10, Bombay Burma (Old) 415.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY.)

New York, June 10.

Previous Closing	21.14
Today's Opening	21.16
Difference	+02
Today's Closing	21.20
Difference	+06

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

The "Journal of Commerce" Cotton acreage estimate of only 20,151,000 acres compared with last December official estimate of 21,942,000 acres confirms the trade belief of a low acreage owing to earlier delays in planting for which latest date is normally around Mid-April.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 9.

July 21.14+08, October 20.45+04, December 20.21+04, January 20.13+04, March 19.93, May 19.70+03, July Highest 21.15+09 (2-37 p.m.), Lowest 21.01—05 (10-9 a.m.), Middling Spot 22.09+09.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July 21.28+07, October 20.45+02, December 20.24+04, January 20.06+04, March 19.95+04, May 19.72+05, Middling Spot 21.15+05.

NEW YORK COTTON.

July 21.05, October 20.37. December 20.14.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 9.

Spot 23-1/2, Forward 23-1/2.

London Gold Fine Per Oz £8-8-0.

BHATINDA QUOTATIONS.

BHATINDA, June 10.

Silver Ready 133, Asarh 130/2, Gold Ready 73/7, Asarh 73/11, Bajra Ready 8, Poh 8/2, Rice Mangsar 12/8/9.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, June 10.

Cocoanuts Raw 65, Dry 80, Cocoanut Oil 290, Copra Office 175, Dilpasand 195, Madrasnottam 225, Pepper Wynad 330, Country 325, Dryginger Chernad 200, Coffee Robusta 114.

Arned 220

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, June 10.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 9/32 1 and 2 months, 1/6 5/16 3 and 4 months.

B C RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON-NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 326 1/2.

LONDON-MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 294 3/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 per cent, 3 to 5 months 1/2 per cent, 6 to 11 months 3/4 per cent, 12 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 2nd June:—

Demand liabilities in India Rs. 563,53,72,000 Time liabilities in India Rs. 177,96,20,000. Cash in India: (i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes Rs. 24,15,35,000. (ii) Rupee Coin Rs. 1,98,55,000. (iii) Subsidiary Coin Rs. 40,47,000. Balance with Reserve Bank Rs. 102,24,50,000 Advances in India Rs. 215,59,59,000. Bills discounted in India Rs. 9,59,18,000

Paper To Be Rationed

Three More Control Orders To Be Issued

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 10

Three orders under the D.I.R. are expected to be issued early next week probably on Monday.

They are Paper Control Order Brass Utensils Control Order and Footwear Control Order.

The Paper Control Order is expected to make drastic 'cuts' in paper consumption and ration it.

Ration for magazines for instance will be reduced to 30 per cent of present allotment. There will be similar reduction in rations for books and other publications.

MR. RASHID ALI BAIG

New Chief Of National War Front

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that the Government of India has appointed Mr. Rashid Ali Baig as Director of the National War Front for All-India. It appears that Government has realized that one of the reasons for the failure of the National War Front was the appointment of such men as Mr. Griffiths, with a long record of hostility to nationalist India, to key posts, and that it completely ignored political, social and economic questions like communal unity, floods and famines

The appointment of Mr. Baig is also linked with the recent appointment of Sir Ardeshir Dalal as member for Post-War Reconstruction. Government considering that final victory is only a matter of time, is preoccupied with problems which are bound to arise at the conclusion of hostilities.

Mr. Baig's appointment it is reported heralds a new orientation in the attitude of the National War Front towards national problems.

MULOCK LIBRARY DIAMOND JUBILEE

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, June 10

Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Mulock Library, Thana, were celebrated to-day evening at Thana Town Hall under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Horniman.

Mr. S. V. Samant, the Vice-President of the Institute introducing the guest referred to his record of 50 years journalistic career.

Mr. Parange, the Secretary, read a brief report of the past 60 years of the Library narrating the ups and downs in its history. The Secretary made an appeal for funds and asked the members of audience to enroll themselves as patrons and life-members of the Institute.

Mr. B. G. Horniman in his address said "it is most unfortunate that the rulers of this country have neglected education. The libraries play a very important part in the sphere of education. Every city, village must have a library to develop intellectual faculties in politics, sciences, fictions, etc. Even in Bombay there is no library owned by the Government or the Municipality. Now the time has come when people are going to take things in their hands. I am sure, when the war comes to an end, India will be a free country."

Mr. Horniman then declared that he had become the life member of the library.

Mr. K. B. Joshi thanked the guest and gathering dispersed after "Vande Mataram" by Rashtra Seva Dal Girls.

Jinnah On His Interview With Pir Akbar Ali

SRINAGAR, June 9

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League, has issued the following statement:—

I find that in certain sections of the Press a great deal of confusion and misrepresentation is taking place with regard to my interview with Pir Akbar Ali, M.L.A. (Punjab) and I wish to make it clear that in my interview I made it clear to him that so far as he All-India Muslim League is concerned, we are governed by the constitution of our organisation and that I cannot do anything except to point out that according to our constitution every candidate for the membership of the primary branch of the All-India Muslim League must be a Mussalman and a resident of British India and must not be less than 18 years of age. It is entirely incorrect that I have agreed to a thing or that it is in my power to override the constitution when I received the letter from Nazir Umooramma "Kharijah" Qadion by my reply dated Fifth May made the position clear to him.

It will be remembered that both Pir Akbar Ali's interview and the letter of Nazir Umooramma Kharijah Qadian, relating to the right of Quadianis to join the Muslim League.—A. P

Jinnah To Issue Statement

SRINAGAR, June 7: In reply to a question posed by the Orient Press representative, Mr. M. A. Jinnah said, "I have received a telegram from the Society of Friends, London, but am not going to say anything at present."

It is learnt that Mr. Jinnah will issue an important statement regarding the situation created by Gandhiji's release.

Most probably, he will be leaving Kashmir in the first week of July.—Orient Press.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 14)

descend on Germany with grim, relentless fury, or whether the Anglo-American troops march triumphant from Calais to Berlin, fascism will be finished in belligerent Europe with our winning of the war. It will be finished in Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Paland. And it will be finished in Berlin and Rome.

"Where then will it go? I will tell you. It is going to make this hop; Berlin-Madrid-Buenos Aires. The centre of the new Nazi-fascist Axis will not be Berlin. It will be Madrid. Hitler's experience shows that you don't need a great power to start with. He didn't even start with Germany, but with one town—Munich. The rest he did by propaganda and tactics. And the rallying ground for a new attempt to overthrow political freedom and the countries based on it will not be in Old World but in the New World—in Latin America. The signs and portents reveal themselves daily. And the old familiar pattern repeats itself, too—the pattern of appeasement.

"The most dangerous man in the world the day after victory will not be Hitler, who will have managed to ally the whole world against him and lead his country to catastrophe. No, the most dangerous Fascist will be Franco, who is managing to help the Axis while winning gratitude from us for his so-called neutrality."

*

"In Fascist Spain"

Finally, Mr. Churchill will have to put some highly inflammable material in that pipe of his—a whole short film, in fact!

It is the March of Time feature entitled "IN FASCIST SPAIN" which was shown last week with an indifferent feature film at Eros.

By a coincidental but significant timing, the local release of this film came as a sharp rejoinder to Mr. Churchill's "kindly words about Spain" speech.

In this well-documented, balanced and yet hard-hitting film no "kindly words" are wasted on Franco and his fascist regime. He calls a spade a spade—and Franco Spain Fascist Spian! With the usual 'March of Time' technique it tells of the origin of fascist influence in Spain, the real character of the "Civil War" which was nothing but an unprovoked invasion by Fascist hordes, the authoritarian and jingoistic and soul-destroying regimentation of the country. It recalls the gallant heroes of the International Brigade—idealists and democrats from all over the world—who were the first to give their lives in the anti-fascist cause, and it shows the politicals who are languishing in Franco's jails, being punished for their faith in freedom and democracy.

I do not know how many people saw this film and realized its dynamic relevance in view of Mr. Churchill's speech. But if ever a film has deserved to be called 'educational' in the true sense of that word, "In Fascist Spain" is that film. It educates us in the true principles of democracy and serves as a warning to us that the danger the world faces today is that the war against Hitler may be won but the war against Hitlerism lost. For every Franco is a potential Hitler and every Phalanx is a thinly-disguised Nazi Party—both a menace to future world peace!

*

Luce's "Life" Lies!

I am one of the great admirers of 'March of Time' ever since the editors of 'Time' and 'Life' started this feature of filmic reportage. Also I like much of what is written in 'Time'—and the vigorous way in which it is written! But I am afraid I cannot entirely agree with Confrere 'Dim' who says:—

"The more I see and read of the work of Henry Luce and his associates the more I feel that these are the real fighters for democracy in the press and on the screen. Unafraid this band of men has marched on to present the news of the world to the free peoples of the world. They do not flinch from the goal they have set before them. Their success is the most hopeful portent of our times."

"Inside Fascist Spain" is good of course, but the 'March of Time' does not exhaust Henry Luce's activities. I wonder if something recently published in Luce's "Life" is a "hopeful portent of our times".

It is a short article accompanying a series of coloured portraits of Indian seamen, staying at the Club for Indian Seaman in New York. This is what the Americans are told by the writer of the article:—

"Since they are more travelled than most Indians, most of them have heard of Gandhi. But largely they are Moslems, they do not like him."

Nor is that all. Subtle, vicious anti-Indian propaganda has been put in the letter-press to the portraits. This is how one of the Seamen, "Allee Ahmed Hassan Allee", is introduced:

"He was a farmer at Mirpur in the Punjab until 14 months ago, growing wheat, millet, and peas AND FEARING THE DOMINANCE OF GANDHI'S PARTY."

Another seaman, Nanoo Meah, the world is informed, "is afraid of Hindu interference with Moslem worship."

The same writer is responsible for the discovery that India, "that huge country....has not even an Indian name for itself." Hindustan, then, must be the name of a Swiss Canton or a suburb of New Orleans!

Now and then Henry Luce may quarrel with the British, but when his 'Life" chooses to lie on behalf of British Empire propagandists how well it can lie!

Bonomi Forms New Cabinet

ROME, June 9.

Seven Ministers without a portfolio top the list of the Cabinet formed by Signor Bonomi late this evening.

They include Count Sforza, Professor Benedetto Caroce and Signor Palmiro Togliati, the Communist leader. Count Alessandro Casati (Liberal) takes on Ministries of War and Aviation. Admiral Decurten remains with the Navy.—Reuter.

ARRESTED UNDER D. I. R.

CAWNPORE, June 9: The local police have arrested one Baba Niranjan Puri, a resident of police station Billhore, Dist. Cawnpore, under rule 129 of the Defence of India Rule.—A. P.

SIND FORWARD BLOC LEADER RELEASED

KARACHI, June 10: Mr. Jagjivan Mamtora, Secretary of the Sind Provincial Forward Bloc, who was detained in jail since September 1942 was released this afternoon. He was served with a notice not to take part in Congress or Forward 'Bloc' movement or in any subversive activity.—A. P.

Glasgow University Honour For Brailsford

(From A Special Correspondent).

LONDON, June 10.—Mr. H. N. Brailsford is being honoured by the Glasgod University with an honorary doctorate degree.

It may be mentioned here that India owes a deep debt to Mr. Brailsford for his unfailing and active support to her demand for independence. His many books on Indian affairs have greatly helped to put India on the world's map.—United Press

CRICKET AT LONAVALA

Deadly bowling by C T. Sarvate, who captured 12 wickets at the cost of 29 runs in two innings was a feature of the cricket match between the Visitors' XI of Lonavla and the Lonavla Institute Cricket Club played over the week-end at Lonavla which resulted in a victory for the former by an innings and 26 runs. Visitors' XI in their reply to L.C.C. 61 scored 164 for the loss of 7 wickets and declared, Garudachar with 51 to his credit. C T. Sarvate (33) K. G. Kalsekar (24) not out, and K. M. Rangnekar (12) being chief run-getters.

Under the Bombay Growth of Foodcrops Act, the Government has directed that in Sanad Mahal, in the Ahmedabad district, cotton shall not be grown in that part of a cultivator's holding in which it was grown in the previous 12 months.

BEVERLEY NICHOLS ON INDIAN ART—STATE LEFT OUT OF THE SCENE—RESPONSIBILITY SHIFTED TO ARTIST—NOT CRITICAL STUDY OF INDIAN ART—RURAL BROADCASTING SCHEME—ART-DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN FILMS.

The Society for Promotion of Education and Culture made a happy start with the blessings of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, but somehow or other it appears to have stopped the normal after-birth crying. Anyway it provided a platform to Mr. Beverley Nichols to deliver his oracular address on "India and the Arts"—the address which has now been published in a book form with the title "The Living and the Dead". One of the reasons, which have prompted Mr. Nichols to publish the same is, according to him, that it was grossly misreported in the Indian Press. The foreword, which is as exasperating as the text, begins with a frontal attack on the Indian Press. Mr. Nichols pours out his wrath on his critics in the words like "With such dolts who constitute the great majority of India's critical fraternity, it is impossible to argue. Obviously he found only a few dolts who patted him on his back and recorded and broadcast his sermon.

Overdrawn Picture

Travelling many thousands of miles throughout India in the course of a whole year, he found, out of the 400 million inhabitants, only three persons who cared somewhat about art, and one of them was an "obscure professor" of the University of Mysore whose name he has forgotten. India ought to regret her inability to exploit the professor because he remains in obscurity owing to the forgetful memory of Mr. Nichols. Then he thinks that there may be three more—even four—and they should, he suggests, form a little society with the modest name "we are seven." Such a society should be better named as the "Beverley Nichols Society of Indian Arts" and the founders should confer upon the new apostle of Indian art, the honour of inaugurating the same.

The picture presented by Mr Nichols in the statements like "the unexampled poverty of the artistic output of modern India" and "the almost complete artistic sterility of one-fifth of the human race" is highly overdrawn and prejudicial and *offers a gratuitous insult to India. He has, like a tourist, cursorily glanced over the artistic situation and has suddenly sprung up as an authoritative critic of Indian art. He has committed a serious mistake in the diagnosis* of the disease and has prescribed a recipe which is hardly better than a placebo Who is responsible for the "unexampled poverty" and "the almost complete artistic sterility"? Of course, Mr. Nichols will make, in his reply, the artist as the scapegoat of the errors of others. Any one who goes carefully through the foreword to and the text of the book will easily notice the omission of any specific mention of the State as a patron of art. The author is out to apportion the blame, but he leaves the State completely out of the scene.

Without Comment :—

To

Aubrey Menon and John Rowdon

who

For the good fortune of Indian art and letters
Are emphatically to be numbered among
"the Living"
—From "The Living and The Dead" by
Mr. Beverley Nichols.

Omission Of State-patronage

To ensure the aesthetic training and progress of the people is one of the obligations of the State, but in India the Government has treated art as its pet aversion. Mr. Nichols should, in this connection, be asked to read Mr. Eric Newton's "Art for everybody, Britain Advances"—in which the author observes "To a great extent art is dependent on patronage"—and "Patronage can conveniently be divided into three kinds—State patronage, municipal patronage and private patronage. And one of the most heartening results of the war in the world of British art is the ever-increasing support given to the artist by the State." Proceeding, Mr. Newton adds "Again the State proved its awareness of the need for something more fundamental than the mere manufacture of armies and weapons of war. C.E.M.A (the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts) was created to take the situation in hand and, backed by the Treasury, is giving its support to Drama, Concerts and Art-Exhibitions."

"The Living and the Dead" by Mr. Beverley Nichols, if it is read in conjunction with "Art for Everybody" by Mr. Eric Newton, gives a distinct impression that art, from the point of view of Mr. Nichols, is the sole concern and responsibility of the artist and that the State has nothing to do with the crucial problem of "art for the people." A few Art schools are, no doubt, there in this country, but the artists, who emerge from them are not claimed by the Government and conceded their legitimate place in the social organisation. The war has given an impetus to mural art in Britain. Some of the restaurants, which are functioning as exhibition halls also, are being decorated under the supervision of the Ministry of Food. Mural decoration, which was the main art-tradition of India is waiting for the termination of the long pause following decorations at New Delhi in order to secure State-Patronage. Music, drama and dance owe their survival exclusively to the private patronage.

Three Freedoms

New Delhi does not stand in the list of Mr. Nichols as a potential or prospective patron. On the contrary, he gives false hopes to the artists about the potential patrons in some of the larger States. He calls them potential probably because he thinks that their interest will one day shift from the stable to the studio. Stable-mindedness and studio-mindedness do not appear to be different to him since both begin with "S!" Economic poverty, in his opinion, should not restrain the artist from the pursuit of art. Evidently he has not studied the artistic history of India. The monumental art of Ajanta was not the product of the empty stomach. "Shakuntala" and "Kadambari" were not composed by the foot-walk artists. Akbar, as a liberal patron of the artists, was not a legendary monarch. Is Mr. Nichols aware of the historical fact that the teachers of music and dance were subsidised by the State in ancient India?

The aesthetic impoverishment is the consequence as well as, to some extent, the cause of the economic poverty. The emergence of the monumental works of art is stimulated by popular appreciation, but the level of the popular art-appreciation in this country is not high Illiteracy and aesthetic poverty should be attributed to the current educational system which is introduced by the Government and not by the people. The Russians could create the Leningrad symphony with the support and blessings of the Soviet Government but India does not enjoy the political status of Russia. She had while she was free created masterpieces whose parallels are not found anywhere in the world

There are poets who are capable of composing the new epics of the political struggle of their country. There are musicians who are capable of creating the "India in bondage Symphony". But the Indian artists do not enjoy in their fullness, the three freedoms of art—freedom of expression, freedom to experiment and freedom from want. They are not allowed to indulge in excesses over the quota of freedom legally sanctioned to them. The application of the axe of censorship to some of the films which happen to be patriotic or nationalist in sentiment but not subversive in intentions, will illustrate the degree of freedom enjoyed by the Indian artists. Mr. Beverley Nichols! You cannot refute the economic and political arguments.

Ignorance Of Indian Art

Has Mr. Nichols studied Indian art in all its aspects? The vague references made by him to the same in his gospel give ground for assumption that he has not. Nowhere has he discussed his interpretation of the art which he audaciously criticises. Any one, who has captured the beauty of the Indian line, colour, decorative treatment and symbolism will never proclaim "sometimes I think it would have been a good thing for Indian art, if Ajanta nad never been discovered". Ajanta is the climax and consummation of the art-traditions of India and the sheet-anchor of the revivalistic movement. The height of Mr. Nichols's ignorance of Indian arts is reflected in his opinion that "music in India is still a minor art". How much time has he devoted to the study of complex system of Indian music?

Like some of the western pandits Mr. Nichols has approached Indian arts in a superficial and also supercilious manner and judged them according to his own puerile standards. The various fine arts of India are governed by certain basic principles. They have their own traditions, technique, ideals and place in life. The creations may be retrospective in content and romantic in appeal—may be realistic in content and direct in appeal, but to be Indian they must be Indian in technique and not merely in themes.

During his one year's peregrinations, Mr. Nichols was haunted by the ghost of Ajanta. He picked up the material that suited his purposes from the places visited by him, but he found no school "which appears to contain in it the germs of any really significant development" and no artist "of major importance" except Mr. Jamini Roy. A visit to the last annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society and the Exhibition of contemporary Indian Art and Crafts of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, would have supplied to him some fine examples of art in tune with life—art moving with times. It would have also brought to his notice some students of the school who promise to be artists of major importance and who are prepared to give the lie direct to him that the eyes of the Indian artists are rivetted on the past. But, Bombay was probably excluded from his itinerary just as the crucial issue of the state patronage to art was omitted from his oracular address.

Radio For The Villages

The Rural Broadcasting Scheme of the Government of Bombay, which was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor on April 17 is intended for the whole presidency, and yet it is functioning in one province. One fails to understand how the order of the provinces was fixed and why the two provinces were considered less important for the introduction of the scheme. His Excellency gave an assurance, in the inaugural broadcast, that very soon there would be additional broadcasts in Gujarati and Kannada, but Gujarat and Karnatak are still left in expectancy of the benefits of broadcasting accruing to themselves. As a matter of fact, the sets secured by the Government ought to have been at least equally distributed in the provinces and the scheme ought to have been expanded on the acquisition of the additional sets.

Economy and efficiency should be the guiding principles of the selection of the staff for the broadcasting service. The main qualifications of the officials should be thorough knowledge and first-hand experience of the rural conditions and not merely the degrees of the Indian and British Universities which carry higher salaries and frequently introduce people who are misfits... Have the Government made the appointments on any definite principles and with the object of serving three provinces? The success of the scheme demands that the officials in charge of the department should be able to study and supply the actual requirements of the rural areas and to ensure the integrity of the rural culture.

Entertainment, which is one of the features of the daily broadcast, should be provided by the village-artists themselves. Folk songs and music will lose their naturalness, and the rural culture will be in the danger of losing its integrity, if the mercenary radio-professionals—the imitators—are granted the monopoly of providing entertainment. Encouragement to the rural artists and also their introduction to the urban listeners should be among the objects of the scheme. Will the authorities declare whether they have worked out any plan to bring the rural artists to the mike?

Art And The Film

The film-producers, who have discovered the epics and the mythological and historical subjects as a lucrative market, have begun to appreciate the values of Indian art at the means to ensure harmony of the ensemble of the films. Some of them, however, ought to be frankly told that their honest efforts to avoid anachronism are frustrated by the distinct touch of western academism and of the mannerism of the Bengal

(Continued on Page 11)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A tea party was arranged in honour of Mr. Abid Ali Jafarbhai, *Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, who has been released from jail recently, at the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, Bombay, on last Sunday. Messrs. Rasik Shah and Prabhubhai Upadhyaya spoke on* the occasion, eulogising his manifold services to our country and to the children's cause.

Amongst those who could not attend the function, Lady Masani, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. Gopinath Talwalkar sent messages that they were glad to know about his release. Mr. Abid Ali made a befitting reply, and spoke at full length on the schemes that he had in view for the upliftment of the poorer class of children. May we be able to see the realisation of his golden dreams!

* * *

Sister Shama Sant Singh (10 years), of Poona, has sent the following story, with the title "The Humble Farmer", for publication:—

Once there lived a farmer. He had a sweet little daughter, named Jamila. Their neighbour was a farmer too, but a proud farmer. This wealthy farmer had a son, named Dan.

Dan and Jamila were great friends. One day they both went for a walk in the fields. Jamila was very thirsty, so Dan went to get water for her. She sat there for a long time. But Dan did not come back.

So, thirsty and weary, Jamila went towards home. As soon as she reached there, she related to her father all that had happened. Now where was Dan to be looked for? And where was the time for it?

Being an honest man, Jamila's father told the other proud farmer what had happened. The wealthy one was in a great rage, but he did not show that he was angry. "Never mind, my friend, "he said," now we shall arrange for his search."

"I am very grateful to you for having excused me," said the humble farmer. "I shall do all I can to help you. Dan must be found."

* * *

The next day both the farmers went together to Bombay. The humble one took Jamila also with himself. On the way, when her father was inattentive, the wealthy farmer took Jamila in his arms and threw her out of the compartment window.

When the train reached the V. T. Station, Jamila's father looked for his daughter and could not find her. The bad man told him what he had done. So he filed a complaint against him, and both of them were brought before the Judge.

"Well," said the Judge after he had heard their story, "who died first—the girl or the boy?"

"The boy," was the reply.

"Who did the boy belong to?"

"He belonged to me," said the proud man.

"Alright," said the Judge, "You'll have to be hanged first—Go on!"

Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari

The proud man was then hanged.

The Judge let the humble man go, for he had not done anything to the boy, while the bad farmer had thrown the girl out of the carriage for which he was hanged.

The humble man returned to his native village, walking all along, with the hope that he may find Jamila, but all that was in vain. When he reached his house, he knocked at the door, and whom did he see? Jamila and Dan.... He kissed his daughter a number of times.

Afterwards he was told that Dan had lost his way while he had gone in search of water for Jamila. He had taken the railway track to return home. On the way he had come across Jamila near the railway lines, and both had returned home together.

Later on, Jamila and Dan were married with great rejoicing, and they lived happily ever after!

* * *

Have you also a story, an essay, a game, a trick, a smile anecdote, or anything, as a matter of that? Then write it legibly with ink, on one side only of the paper, and send it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age. We shall be glad to publish it in this your own "Corner".

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN, KHAR-BOMBAY 21.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is it!"

Only six words uttered by a spokesman of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force "somewhere in England" to a gathering of sleepy-eyed war correspondents routed out of their beds by an urgent summons. Yet these are the words the world had waited to hear for over two years.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is it. IT! The Second Front! The beginning of the end of Hitler and Nazism! This is it! This is it!!

★

From the Second Front to the Juhu waterfront, from the roar of bombers and the crash of bombs to the slow monotone of "RAGHUPATI RAGHAV RAJA RAM"—it is, indeed, a far cry! Or is it?

The other day as I sat among the crowd at Gandhiji's evening prayer and saw a few British and American soldiers on the fringes of the throng, I wondered what they, the tough fighting men, thought about it all. But I could not ask them as, by the time the prayer was over they were gone.

I got some inkling of it when I met a doughboy speaking a broad, almost unintelligible nasal twang, at the Friends of the Soviet Union Congress. He was unhappy about something but he irrelevantly declared, "You guys have too much religion." I told him the church-like appearance of the Convocation Hall notwithstanding, what we had held there was a meeting to send fraternal greetings to a notoriously Godless people and not a religious service. The doughboy got lost in the crowd and I did not meet him again. But if he reads these lines and comes round to our office, I would like to go into the matter with him.

★

"You guys have too much religion." There is a great deal of truth in this statement which was also expressed by Doctor Lin Yutang—though in slightly different words! Not only foreigners but many young, rational-minded Indians believe that we in India can do with a little less of religion.

This writer himself is no believer in prayer—except as a process of self-hypnosis by which a man who believes in it might strengthen his will-power—and but for the attraction of a fascinating personality like Gandhiji wild horses could not drag him to a prayer-meeting.

Yet I have been thinking that it is not merely Gandhi, the leader of "spiritual" India but also the leaders of "materialist" Britain and America who parade their religions in public and invoke the help of prayer even in their far-from-spiritual activities.

The mid-Atlantic meeting, between Churchill and Roosevelt to devise a strategy of war was given a spiritual colour by the much publicised Sunday service held on board a destroyer. (The irony of it would appeal to the shade of Jesus!)

The fall of Rome to the Allied armies brought this remark from President Roosevelt:

"The churches and shrines of Rome are symbols of the faith and determination of the early saints and martyrs that christianity should live and become universal."

Yet if Gandhiji were to issue a statement saying: "The temples and shrines of Benares are symbols of the faith and determination of the early saints and martyrs that Hinduism should live and become universal," wouldn't there be a howl all over the world?

Two days later President Roosevelt offered a prayer for the success of the Second Front. Of course, he didn't have to don a loin-cloth or to sit cross-legged. In his usual lounge suit, he bent forward toward the microphone on his desk and said, "My fellow Americans, in this poignant hour I ask you to join with me in a prayer."

The prayer asked God's blessing on the men who, "this day have set out upon a mighty endeavour, the struggle to preserve our republic, religion and civilization and set free a suffering humanity."

★

This prayer business induces strange thoughts in me.

Firstly, can God really be bothered to receive, judge and act upon each of the millions of prayers sent to Him? Secondly what about mutually contradictory prayers—Hitler's prayers for victory and Roosevelt's prayers for victory; farmers' prayers for rain and the potters' prayers for no rain? And if each prayer is granted or rejected on its merits, why pray at all? By the way, how does Stalin manage to gain more victories without any prayers. And why do Bible-reading, prayer-offering Generals sometimes suffer defeats. Lastly, it might be necessary for humanity to launch upon wars of self-extermination, but why drag God and Christ into it?

Yes we guys HAVE too much religion and I don't believe in prayers. But if they have to be offered, I prefer the Juhu prayers to the White House prayers. At least Gandhiji prays to a universal God in a mood of humility and righteousness —and he prays for peace and the triumph of truth, and not to God of modern Christians for victory and the triumph of arms!

★

"Kindly Words"

"I am here to-day to speak kindly words about Spain."

This is how Mr. Churchill began his long and flattering reference to Franco Spain in his House of Commons speech on May 24. Then he went on to make the following astounding statement:

> "Internal political arrangements in Spain are a matter for Spaniards themselves. It is not for us to meddle in such affairs as a Government."

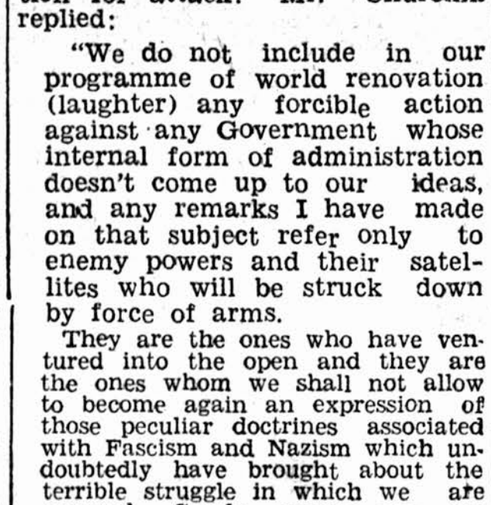
When Doctor Haden Guest (Labour) asked: "Is not a Fascist Government anywhere a preparation for attack?" Mr. Churchill replied:

> "We do not include in our programme of world renovation (laughter) any forcible action against any Government whose internal form of administration doesn't come up to our ideas, and any remarks I have made on that subject refer only to enemy powers and their satellites who will be struck down by force of arms.
>
> They are the ones who have ventured into the open and they are the ones whom we shall not allow to become again an expression of those peculiar doctrines associated with Fascism and Nazism which undoubtedly have brought about the terrible struggle in which we are engaged. Surely anyone can see the difference."

Mr. Shinwell asked, "What is the difference"

Mr. Churchill replied, "There is all the difference in the world between a man who knocks you down and a man who leaves you alone (Laughter). You might conceivably take an active interest in what happens to the former in case his inclination should recur, but we pass many people in the ordinary daily round of life about whose internal affairs we do not feel ourselves called upon to make continued inquiry (Laughter).

Mr. Churchill kept his promise: "I am here to-day to speak kindly words about Spain." But he ought to have rather said: "I am here to-day to speak kindly words about FASCIST Spain." For that is what Franco Spain is.



—SHANKAR
in the "Hindustan Times"

★

Out Of Their Own Mouths!

That Franco Spain is Fascist Spain, that the so-called Spanish Civil War was a rehearsal for the present world conflict, and that the victory of Franco was really a victory for Hitler and Mussolini whose troops were mainly responsible for the defeat of the Republican forces—these are facts which the democratic world has known for some years. But since Mr. Churchill chooses to ignore them, it is necessary to produce incontrovertible evidence in their support.

This is what Senor Serrano Suner, Spanish Ambassador to Germany, told the "Volkischer Beobachter" during his visit to Berlin in September 1940—a year after the beginning of the present war:

"Naturally we contend that the Spanish war was the preliminary phase of the present conflict."

But a clearer statement of Franco Spain's Fascist affiliations is provided by "Reivindicaciones de Espana", a book jointly written by two authors—Jose M. Areilza, a member of the Council of the Phalanx, as the Spanish Fascist Party is called, and Fernando M. Castiella, a Fascist professor of international law. The book was published in Madrid in 1941 by the Institute of Political Studies of Franco's Phalanx Party and even Mr. Churchill will have to admit that the Franco regime does not allow the publication of books it does not relish. Mr. Churchill ought to enjoy this book and its denunciation of "the decadent and worm-eaten structure of the French and the British Empires, which were stuffed with wealth, rotten in their moral fibre, unwilling to consent to an indispensable social adjustment, and shut up within frantic egotism...."

This book calls the Franco insurrection the "invisible war" that made it easier for "the young and strong foreign policy of Germany to resolve meanwhile the problems of Austria and Czechoslovakia—indispensable prelude to the great historical rectification of the Versailles frontier." "Franco's victory," they say, "was a triple and formidable defeat for the democracies in strategy, policy and morale." "Because Triumphant Spain," they go on to explain, "was, above all, which had recovered herself, with her will to Empire fully restored, ready to impose her desires in the vital space to which strict justice entitled her. Because she was inspired by a new political mentality—the Phalanx—which was destined to associate itself in a singular and harmonious way with German National Socialism and Italian Fascism. And, finally, because the double conjunction of geographical and political interests necessarily would lead Spain, voluntary and spontaneously, to increase her solidarity with the Axis powers in opposition to the tortuous Anglo-French manoeuvres, intended once more to encircle Germany with a ring of strangulation and death."

Mr. Churchill prefers a cigar, otherwise we would have asked him to put all this in his pipe and smoke it!

★

"Appeasement's Child"

Even if Mr. Churchill did smoke a pipe, it would have to be extra large, for there are several more things we would like him to put in it.

For instance, he would have to put in it the whole of Thomas J. Hamilton's "APPEASEMENT'S CHILD—The Franco Regime In Spain."

When this book was first published in the United States, Franco's Ambassador protested to the State Department and demanded that the book should be banned. That was not surprising, for Hamilton exposes Franco Spain in all its lurid colours—the typically Fascist character of the Franco regime, its direct and indirect subservience to the will of Hitler, the eclipse of freedom, the tyranny and economic exploitation imposed upon the people. In brief it shows up Franco as an ally and proto-type of Hitler.

'Black-Out' On Gandhiji's Scenes In News Reel!

Here is some last-minute news flashed by a friend of THE LAST PAGE from New Delhi which reached us just as this page was about to go to press:—

Last week the Indian News Parade sent an issue to all the Delhi cinemas containing scenes of Gandhiji's release. This film was shown on Friday. On Saturday all the Delhi cinemas received telegrams from the News Parade authorities in Bombay to delete Gandhiji's scenes from the film. Consequently the portion containing those particular scenes was cut and the film was shown, in Delhi, minus those scenes, onwards.

Will the News Parade authorities in Bombay explain this action?

In any case, readers may expect to hear more about it next week.

It is not a book that Franco would like. It is not a book that Hitler would like. It is a pity to have to say it but it is not a book that Mr. Churchill would like, for it tears to shreds his May 24 speech! Franco Spain, "Appeasement's Child" was blessed by Chamberlain at its birth. It is being patronized now with "kindly words" by Churchill.

The following are some of the conclusions Thomas J. Hamilton (who is not a Communist or Socialist but a typical American reporter who lived in Franco Spain from 1939 to 1941 as the Madrid Correspondent of the "New York Times") arrived at:—

1. "England and France were responsible for the (Spanish) Republic's final defeat". They killed it by the fraudulent "Non-Intervention Committee" which prevented a legal government from getting arms (except from the Soviet Union) while the Axis powers were openly helping Franco.

2. The aims of the Franco regime are contained in the 26-Points of the Phalanx, which declare among other things: "We have a will to empire. We affirm that the full history of Spain implies an empire. We demand for Spain a pre-eminent place in Europe. We will not put up with international control or foreign interference. With regard to the Hispano-American countries, we will aim at unification of culture, of economic interests and of power." ". . . . a military view of life shall shape Spanish existence. . ." "Spain will seek again her glory and her riches by means of the sea. Spain must aspire to become a great maritime power for her defence and for her commerce."

3. Gibraltar is regarded by Spanish Fascists as "a part of the living and torn flesh of the motherland."

4. "The Franco regime's solidarity with Germany was evident in speeches by Franco". "We can have no doubt that when the Fuehrer decides the time has come, a fifth column of great power will be ready."

5. Germany has been and is getting from Spain valuable raw material for war industries.

6. Spanish ships communicate to U-boats the positions of Allied shipping that they encounter. . . . Its diplomatic representatives abroad utilize their privilege of sending dispatches in code to report information of value to the Nazis.

7. Franco's propangandists are busy in South American countries, spreading Nazi doctrines and undermining the democratic influence.

Is it for such a manifestly Fascist and anti-democratic regime that Mr. Churchill reserves his "friendly words"? His "unfriendly words", of course, are reserved for India!

★

New Capital Of Axis Empire

Then, again, will Mr. Churchill read what Dorothy Thompson, the well-known American writer, has to say on the subject? Here are some sensational revealations made by her.

"The Nazi international foresees that Europe may be almost wholly lost to it. Whether the Russians

(Continued on Page 12)

AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION THAT WORKS

By JOHN G. WINANT
(United States Ambassador to Great Britain)

Of the various institutions created after the last war, in which the peoples of the world put their faith and their hopes, few rose as fully to the challenge of the years—years of prosperity, depression, and, finally, war—as did the International Labour Organization.

To-day, the tragedy of modern mechanized and airborne warfare has stirred the peoples of the United Nations to demand more insistently than ever before that we co-operate effectively to insure that this shall not happen again. But how can it be done? Our determination is not unmixed with bewilderment, and the search by the ordinary man for knowledge of the ways and means of creating a better world is clearly evident in the tremendous sales of nearly all books purporting to show how to win the peace. If, therefore, there have been international institutions which really worked, it is of obvious interest to everybody to find out what there was in them that might contribute to achieving the peace and security we all so desperately want.

The International Labour Organization is one of these institutions. This was recognized by the United States when, ten years ago, by joint resolution of Congress, it joined the organisation. Shortly afterward, I entered the I.L.O. as the ranking American member of the secretariat. At that time I spoke on a national broadcast with the United States Chamber of Commerce, the president of the American Federation of Labour and the United States' Secretary of Labour. These representatives of organized industry, of organized labour and of the Government all supported American membership in the I.L.O., and, since then, each of them has contributed to its work.

It was because President Wilson and Samuel Gompers recognized the relationship between social justice and peace that they united in creating the International Labour Organization at the end of the last war.

The I.L.O. is not only a three-letter organization, but also a tripartite organization, with industry, labour and Government all represented. Every year, in Geneva, delegates from all parts of the world met in annual convention, and four times a year the governing body met. In a workmanlike building on the Lake of Geneva, idividuals experienced in dealing with social and labour questions in many lands formed the secretariat of the organization. It was also equipped with the best library on social and labour problems in the world. More than fifty Governments at one time were counted within its membership.

The conferences, governing body and secretariat were not a mere facade behind which nothing concrete was being built. On the contrary, they were acutely conscious of the need not only to bring to light the facts of social and economic conditions but to do something about them. International economic competition is a vicious thing if it is at the expense of women and young children working far underground in mines; or if it leads to long hours in factories at night, in unsanitary conditions, at the cost of the health and safety of both men and women workers; or if it forces seamen to live in conditions unfit for human beings.

The I.L.O. secretariat, conference and governing body studied such injustices as these and drafted recommendations to nations to correct them. These recommendations form a body of international labour and welfare standards which are called conventions—which are draft treaties subject to ratification by the various member countries.

A convention has to be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the conference before it is recommended to the member states. By the outbreak of war, there were sixty-seven conventions and up to January, 1941, there were 879 ratifications by member nations. An extensive range of subjects is covered by these conventions including the regulation of hours of work, unemployment, minimum-wage-fixing machinery, weekly rest periods, annual vacations with pay, night work of women and young people, the age of children in industry, safety standards, all aspects of social insurance, maritime conditions, basic standards of colonial labour policy, and protection for migrant workers.

Because of the democratic procedures and humane objectives of the I.L.O., the first nations to withdraw from it were Germany, Italy and Japan. When the Nazi-Fascist ring slowly closed around Switzerland and we moved the office from the continent of Europe to the free land of Canada—thanks to the good offices of Prime Minister Mackenzie King—the democratic countries continued membership and approved the action.

The I.L.O., took advantage of its new position to concentrate against Nazi and Axis propaganda among the working people and warned them "that the guards of democracy must go armed and alert."

In this war crisis, the function of the organization is to preserve and to extend social progress. No nation is too small to be outside its field of interest, nor so great and powerful that it can long ignore the problems with which the organisation is concerned. The civilization that emerges after this war depends upon the type of world institutions created and the intensity of the allegiance which they can command from the common man.

How fully that is recognized by the United Nations is demonstrated by their action in creating new international machinery to deal with the world aspects of the first basic need—food. The constructive conference at Hot Springs, where nutritional experts, agricultural experts and administrators from the United Nations "met to consider the goal of freedom from want in relation to agriculture." They determined that a permanent organization must be created to accomplish their aim. UNRRA's council, meeting somewhat later, began to deal with another urgent aspect of the world's food problem—that of the despoiled nations robbed by the occupying enemy and in need of emergency relief.

Work, the second of Mr. Churchill's definitions of a nation's needs, is the one with which the I.L.O. was created to deal. It is concerned that men should be assured of the right to work, of reasonably safe and decent working conditions, of adequate remuneration and of reasonable security for themselves and their families, both in periods of unemployment and at the end of their working lives. It also deals with the difficult problem of creating the international conditions on which sound economic and industrial relations among the nations of the world can be built. These are the tasks to which the organisation was dedicated by its founders twenty-five years ago.

The members of the governing body, assembled in London last December, were aware that these problems are to-day more pressing than ever before and that workers, employers and governments of the democracies must co-operate in their solution. This time the world must be ready with a programme that will assure work under just and secure conditions to men and women of all countries when war ends. Therefore, a new constitutional convention—the twenty-sixth regular conference of the I.L.O.—met in Philadelphia on April twentieth.

The governing body, like the conference itself, is composed of representatives of governments, labour and employers. There were worker members from India and there were members who had escaped from occupied countries of Europe and full representation from the United States and from Great Britain, as well as government delegates from as widely separated places as Brazil, China and Czechoslovakia. They decided that a general conference was urgently needed and that the invitation of the United States Government to meet at Philadelphia should be accepted.

An agenda was announced—a short list of basic, far-reaching, but definite subjects dealing with labour needs and with the necessary machinery to make them effective. The governing body realized that now was the time to review the fundamentals of its own organization; so the first item on the agenda was the programme, status and policy of the International Labour Organization.

There was also fresh consideration of the lessons that war and the prelude to war have taught us regarding the scope and method of international collaboration for achieving a decent life for that vast majority who must work to eat. It was a good structure, in the opinion of the governing body, this I.L.O. structure which had carried them forward for twenty-five years, and many speakers of great authority were telling them that it is a most important part of the equipment of the democratic nations for the jobs ahead. It was the best structure they could have built in 1919. But the governing body is made up of seasoned hands; its members know the new thinking and the new techniques that the world has developed since then. They have learned from failures as well as from successes. They want to keep the I.L.O. structure, but to rebuild it, complete with all the new fittings, modern technical devices and present safeguards. They know there is a hard and untried journey ahead, and they wish to be prepared.

Accordingly, the conference reviewed the scope of the organization's work—its relations with other international institutions, fields to which it must give priority, how they shall be approached, how dealt with. It considered the weight to be given to regional differences in economic and industrial development, without losing sight of the world-wide influence of standards prevailing in any region; the problems of important international industries; the possibility of getting together, on a world-wide scale, a body of information about economic and industrial phenomena which alone will make possible a true comparison of standards of life. Such are the concrete matters that lie behind the phrase: "programme, policy and status." Taken together, they will answer the fundamental question: What are we devising to make possible for the peoples of the world decent jobs and decent conditions of life?

Under the second item on the agenda—recommendations to the United Nations for present and post-war social policy—the conference dealt with the short-term but extremely difficult tasks which will be facing the world immediately after countries are liberated from the aggressors as well as with the longer-term problems of developing a sound but far-reaching plan for the implementation of social policy.

Essential as is the second item of the agenda—the development of international agreement on how the nations of the world will co-operate to establish decent conditions of work for their peoples—it does not go far enough. There had also to be consultation among the nations on how they will deal with the particular social and labour problems that are involved in the transition from war to a full-functioning peace—problems of employment, of social security and of the conditions of life of dependent peoples.

Most urgent is the organization of employment, the change-over involving a reversal of the activities from those which have made most countries into huge fighting machines. How shall we turn from making tanks and uniforms, munitions and landing craft, to building homes and schools, printing new books, producing food, refrigerators and motor cars? How shall we catch up on all the training for civilian work denied young men and women who are in the armed forces when they might otherwise have been in school or apprenticeship? How provide everywhere such new opportunity as the United States and Great Britain are trying to create for their disabled, both in the armed services and in industry? How devise a demobilization that will be fair and practicable?

The Philadelphia conference was one of the most important the International Labour Organization has ever held. The history, the record and the organizational structure of the I.L.O. give solid ground for hope that its advice and its help will be of service to the governments of the United Nations.—USOWI.

Is America Going Fascist?

By E. DIXWELL CHASE

Is America going Fascist? John T. Flynn, in his latest book, "As We Go Marching," (Doubleday Doran), says Yes, if we continue on the road we have been travelling for the past decade. For this is the self-same road, Mr. Flynn says, that Italy and Germany travelled many years ago, and which had for them and will have for us its logical ending in the swamp of Fascist dictatorship.

Mr. Flynn proves his point pretty convincingly, and it is the greater pity that he does not attempt to show how we might successfully get off the road. However, the parallel between pre-dictated German and Italian history and our own is so shockingly close that, once it is realized, we may yet be able to jolt ourselves out of our rut.

It began with the pressure of unemployment upon Government, and the inability of private industry to handle the unemployment. Governments resorted to borrowing to finance public works to relieve the condition, then found that it was politically impossible either to raise enough in taxes to pay for the undertakings, or to abandon them once started. So borrowing and deficits became a permanent fixture. The next step was the attempt of business, labour, and Government to save capitalism from itself by regulating it. It was to be regulated by the producers for the producers, with the Government acting as enforcement officer and as arbiter when capital and labour got to arguing too hotly over which of them was the real producer. But since Government did not *own* business and labour, it could not plan for it as a great corporation would plan. Business and labour wanted to be free, and at the same time regulated, in its own interests, of course. The parodox could not be resolved, and the result was that Government had to either abandon trying to be policeman, or climb into the driver's seat itself. It did the latter. This step was accomplished *before* the arrival of the dictators in Germany and Italy. It is, Mr. Flynn says, taking place here now.

Another ingredient of Fascism appeared at the same time—the steady loss of power of the people's elected representatives. Regulating the economy of the country was too complex for a Congress or a parliament. Bureaus had to be set up, executive bureaus, to do the job. And the bureaus grew and grew and became law-making bodies themselves without being answerable to the people. Thus power left the people and came little by little into the hands of the central government, and it did not return. Still another ingredient entered the picture—militarism. By militarism, Mr. Flynn means the maintenance of a large standing conscript army in peace time. This was Europe's gigantic W.P.A. It was an economic necessity. It was the only form of public spending the conservatives were cheerfully ready to pay taxes for, and since it kept industry humming, provided employment for millions, and kept surplus labour off the market, labour was reluctant to oppose it. And as its handmaiden came imperialism. For Governments dared not admit that the real reason for militarism was economic. So they played up the fool-proof argument of national defense, and the dangers of potential enemies, and launched sorties into Africa.

Thus the stage was set for the dictators even before they appeared, and they came as the logical result of what had gone before. And the shocking thing about the whole sad tale is that it was not the night-shirted crackpots who led the way down the road to Fascism. It was the thoroughly respectable people, the politicians, business men, labour leaders, economists. Most of them thought they were honestly trying to solve the problem. They did not want Fascism any more than you or I do, but it came. And it came because the people abdicated. They turned to the Government. "Save us, Oh Government, from ourselves, or we'll throw you out! But don't tax us too much, don't make too many changes, or we'll throw you out too!" And so the Government patched and tinkered, but never dared face the issue squarely. And Fascism came.

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THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

BY MRS. LESLEY BLANCH

Down in Shoreditch, in the heart of the East-End of London, there is a small, yet significant building.

By some miracle it has remained unharmed through all the bombing which has shattered so much of this area. This simple, unpretentious and rather shabbly little place has great significance It symbolizes that tranquillity of spirit, that casual cheerfulness and normality with which the people of London have met the challenge of total warfare.

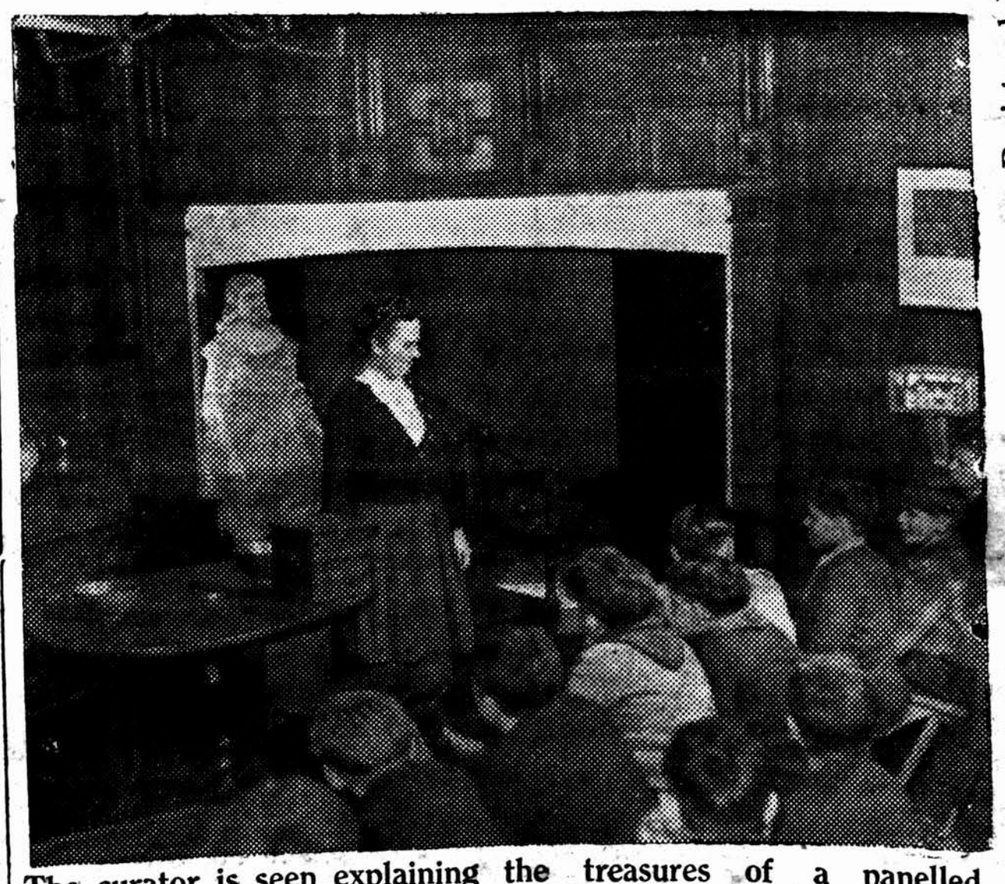
Its name is the Geffrye Museum. It has come to be known as the children's museum, for they have the run of the place, and patter in and out-undragooned, allowed to wander there at will. They come in their free time, and on holidays, as well as during school-time, when some of their classes are held there, as well as certain film shows, talks, and art exhibitions. It is also the meeting place for various Saturday expeditions. In fact, to the children it is their own special club. This unpretentious educational experiment—a working experiment, too—is none the less revolutionary for being unpublicised.

There is none of that complicated scientific approach which clouds so many questions of child welfare and education. The museum is full of lovely and interesting things, and any child who cares to come is welcomed there. The curator, Mrs. Harrison has made it part of her job to be as knowledgeable about each child who comes to the museum as each treasure which it houses. The Geffrye Museum has throughout all the past four dangerous years, remained a centre of abiding interest, and a source of refreshment amidst the squalor and tragedy of the battered neighbourhood.

Formerly An Almhouse

Originally, the museum was a set of almhouses for old people. It was endowed by an eighteenth century benefactor, Sir Robert Geffrye. His periwigged statue standing in a niche over the creeper-covered facade, stares stonily down the length of the grass forecourt, where garden seats, and rows of two-hundred-year-old Lime and plane trees offer an illusion of formal gardens. Beyond the iron railings (now torn up for salvage) is the perpetual clatter and roar of traffic, along the ugly main thoroughfare. Behind the railings across the forecourt, stands the little museum. The main doorway gives on to what was once the chapel: the remains of the cream-panelled box-pews are still in evidence, while over the porter's desk, the tiny pulpit rears up proudly. On each side, doors lead to the long corridors which, room by room, are stocked with beautiful and curious things which fire the youthful imagination.

This is a purely domestic museum. Its exhibits are composed almost entirely of everyday things of the past, and particularly the craft of the iron workers and cabinet makers, who once were centred in the neighbourhood. Spinning wheels, spinets, cradles, early cooking stoves bible-boxes (in which the treasured hand-written and illuminated Bibles were kept locked), lamps, carpenters' tools, old shop signs, fantastically dressed dolls of all periods, silver, glass, china and earthenware, snuff-boxes, pieces of Grinling Gibbons' carving from St. Paul's Cathedral, great lush swags of fruit and flowers, a florid plaster ceiling from the Pewterers' Hall, stained glass, crude, early hand-coloured children's books, full of moral adages, delicately embroidered waistcoats, babies' lace bonnets, some fine old carved doorways, and specimen's of elegant Regency iron balconies are all to be found here. It is the history of everyday things, through the the centuries.



The curator is seen explaining the treasures of a panelled Jacobean room to an eager audience of little boys.

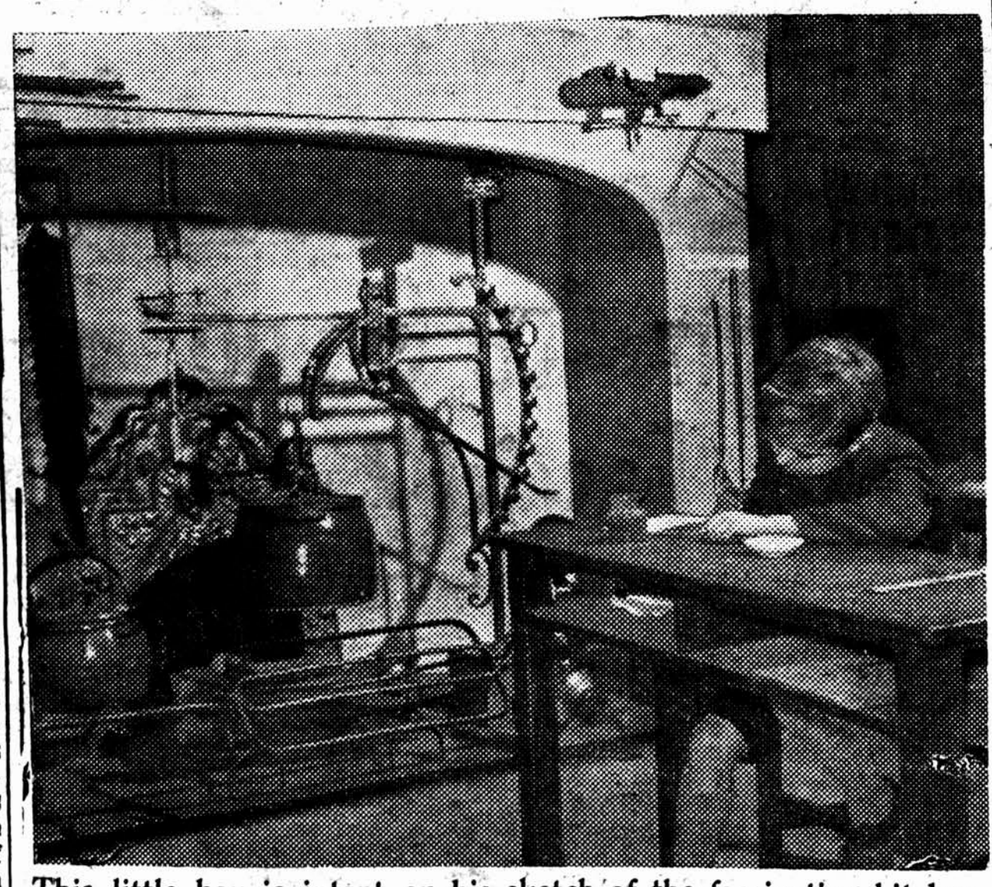
From Tudor Room To Mouse Trap

Room by room, they are set out in period—reconstructions of typical domestic interiors. There is a Tudor room, panelled in oak, an eighteenth-century kitchen, perfectly reconstructed, down to the cumbersome but lethal mouse trap, which is an object of great interest to the children. There is a Regency drawing-room, with scrolled sofa, a harp, and handsome inlaid furniture: there are Victorian rooms with their inconsequential collection of curios samples and bric-a-brac; Stuart rooms, with clouded mirrors, damask covered walnut furniture, Delft china and pewter; there is an early sewing machine, examples of old wall-papers, fabric from India and China and Lancashire cottons. There are glass-blowers' tools, a carpenter's tool chest, and a cloth loom.

Not, perhaps, a really unique show? No, not by virtue of its exhibits, but unique nevertheless, by reason of its environment, and in particular by the nature of its visitors.

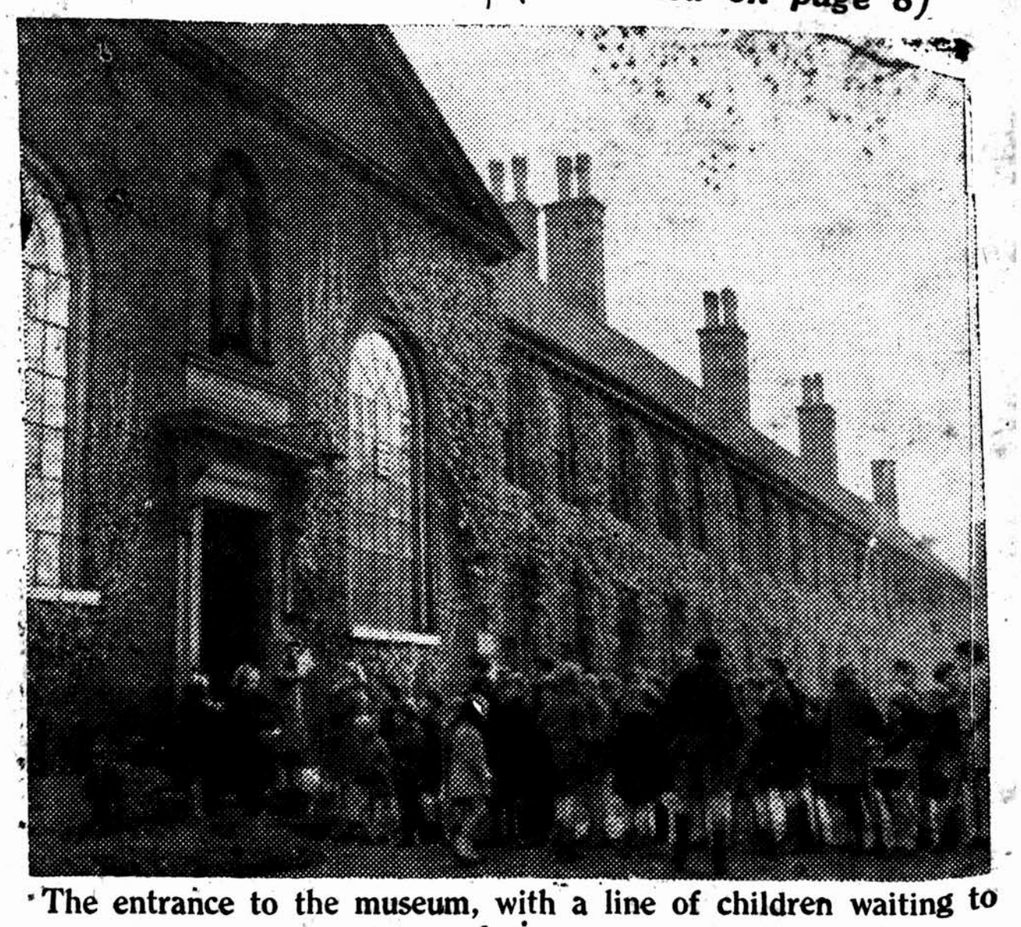
During the school holidays, as soon as it opens, the children come clattering noisily in, for a day of instructive amusement. But however noisy, they are not destructive. Although allowed to touch, they seldom injure the things; you see them pondering over the intricacies of a harpsichord, or studying the complications of a turn-spit cooking stove with equal care and interest. Sometimes they come in little groups—to study, or in separate units of two or three—to play. In

(Continued on page 8)



This little boy is intent on his sketch of the fascinating kitchen utensils used by cooks of past centuries.

Girls are seen at work with their sketching books in the Elizabethan room.



The entrance to the museum, with a line of children waiting to go in.

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